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OAS COUNCIL SPECIAL SESSION CALLED 14 JULY

Honduran Ambassador's Address

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[Speech by Roberto Martinez Ordonez, Honduran ambassador to the OAS, during a special session of the Permanent Council held at OAS headquarters in Washington -- live]

[Text] Mr. President and representatives:

We know very well that all the members of this Permanent Council are aware of the critical situation of Central America. We also know that the governments that make up this organization, as well as their distinguished representatives, know the efforts that the Contadora Group countries -- Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela -- are making to find a just and proper solution for this delicate situation.

The Honduran constitutional government, headed by Roberto Suazo Cordova, thoroughly aware of its duties as a member of this organization, has given and continues to give its fullest support and cooperation to the efforts of the brother countries that make up the Contadora Group, with the clear objective of reaching, though a civilized dialogue and as soon as possible, serious regional agreements to reach a comprehensive settlement to the problems of the region.

The key issues that characterize the Central American crisis were clearly identified at the outset of preliminary contacts between the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela and the five Central American countries, which cultimated in their first meeting held in Panama City from 19 to 21 April.

In the communique issued by the Contadora Group after this meeting, the problem areas were identified as follows: the arms buildup, the control of weapons and their reduction, arms trafficking, the presence of military advisers and other forms of foreign military assistance, actions aimed at destabilizing the internal order of states, threats and verbal agression, military incidents, and border tension.

There is a remarkable coincidence between this list of matters and the list that my government presented, through its foreign secretary, at this organization on 23 March 1982, when it proposed a peace plan for Central America. This coincidence confirms the sincerity with which Honduras has approached the problem from the beginning.

It must also be noted that the simple act of listing the problem areas show that their nature is predominantly multilateral, although this does not exclude problems that can be solved through bilateral negotiations and others that are only the concern of each country.

It is important to bring to the attention of the distinguished representatives the fact that the totalitarian Nicaraguan regime is the main factor in the emergence of the regional crisis, because it has unleashed actions aimed at destabilizing governments in other Central American countries. These actions include, among others, direct support for terrorist and subversive groups. To do this, Nicaragua has the backing of antidemocratic groups and countries that are alien to the Central American region.

This behavior has prompted a natural rejection in my country, and in other nations in the region. These nations have been forced to take internal security measures to defend their legitimate rights and the democratic system that they freely chose.

My government recognizes and supports the efforts being made within the Contadora Group to achieve the goals it set out to reach. But despite these efforts, the incidents that have been occurring since the beginning of its fraternal endeavor show the aggravation of the Central American situation as the direct and immediate result of the warmongering and threatening attitude of the Sandinist regime.

Nicaragua has continued in its spiraling arms buildup. It has continued the trafficking of weapons from several places through its territory, particularly to El Salvador, violating our sovereignty.

The actions for the political destabilization of the area have not been interrupted; on the contrary, they have been increased. The acts of provocation and aggression against Honduras have not ceased; rather they have flared up. In addition, the recent massive mobilization of Nicaraguan troops at our southern border justifies our alarm and apprehension that they are stepping up their plans for a larger military aggression against our country, which would end, once and for all, the hopes for peace and security in the Central American region.

All this clearly shows that Central America is experiencing a widespread conflict provoked by Nicaragua, which has consequences for all countries in the region. Therefore, this is not just a bilateral conflict, as the Sandinist regime has tried to label it.

If it is important for Nicaragua to approach its internal problem -- a problem that sometimes prompts conflictive situations of a bilateral nature with other states -- at a discussion table, it is of the highest priority for the rest of the Central American countries to discuss the regional problems created by Nicaragua because of its worrisome arms buildup, its direct participation in the destabilization of the other Central American governments, and its clandestine arms trafficking.

The reason that the Honduran Government had to call this special meeting of the Permanent Council was to explain clearly to the Latin American governments the situation in Central America and our peace-loving attitude. In addition to drawing your attention to the gravity of the situation, we are expressing our hope that your effort in achieving peace and security will because of the moral force it represents, prevent an armed aggression that we foresee will come from Nicaragua.

We hope that the OAS and the governments that comprise it will take due notice of the serious Central American situation and the factors that determine it, so they can calmly analyze the possible measures that could be taken, but within the parameters of the duties and responsibilities prescribed in the OAS Charter.

As a matter of fact, in its preamble, the OAS Charter states that all our states have signed it with the certainty that a genuine sense of Latin American solidarity and good-neighborly policy can only mean the consolidation, within the framework of democratic institutions, of a system of individual freedom and social justice on this continent based on respect for human rights.

When the main objectives of the OAS were determined, Article 2 was formulated to establish, among other things, the strengthening of peace and security on the continent, the prevention of possible causes of difficulties, the guarantee of peaceful solutions of conflicts between member states, the organization of solidaristic action by these states in the event of an aggression, and the promotion of solutions for political, legal, and economic problems that may arise between them.

In Article 3, the Charter pointed to the following principles: International law is the norm of conduct of the states in their reciprocal relations; international order is essentially characterized by respect for the individuality, sovereignty, and independence of the states; and the obligations established in treaties and in other sources of international law must be faithfully met. Good faith must guide relations among the states. The solidarity of the Latin American states and the lofty goals pursued by them demand that their political organizations be based on an effective [words indistinct] of representative democracy. The Latin American states condemn a war of aggression; victory gives no rights. An aggression against one Latin American state is an aggression against all the other Latin American states, and any international controvery that may arise between two or among more Latin American states must be solved through peaceful means.

By reading these articles, I am leaving no doubt about the OAS obligation to contribute, through its direct effort and that of its member states, to a peaceful settlement of conflicts, and to defend the right of our people to organize democratically. These articles also call for solidarity with member states that are bent on defending their institutions in the face of covert or direct aggression by sectors or countries that want to destroy the freedom of men.

In our analysis of the incidents occurring in Central America, with which most countries are familiar, we warn that our continent is facing a war without borders that is encouraged, promoted, supported, and, at times, even led by foreign Marxist forces that are trying to impose, through the armed struggle, their totalitarian political-social system on us.

The names of the groups that comprise this international terrorism are not important. What is relevent is that the characteristics of their terrorist actions for social and economic destabilization are the same. The sources that supply them with weapons and destructive equipment and give them training and logistical support are also the same. The interconnection and public support existing among all these subversive movements and their mutual cooperation show that they are truly part of an overall effort for destabilization and terror within this war without borders that threatens our existence as nations.

Although these efforts for destabilization have not found a favorable echo among the Honduran people, we understand that the threat of the destruction of our way of life and government hangs over us like Damocles' sword. This is shown in the following incidents and actions:

Regarding increases in the Nicaraguan Armed Forces, the Sandinist government currently has at least 129,200 armed men. However, London's International Institute for Strategic Studies gave a higher figure for all branches of the Sandinist Armed Forces for the 1982-83 period. This figure does not include Interior Ministry troops. This institute established that the total number of Sandinist troops is 136,700.

We must admit that the Sandinist government has cunningly surprised the international public. It made certain media believe that Nicaragua is the one that could be victim of a large-scale military aggression by Honduras. I am sure, Mr President, that if we compare the data I have supplied about the Sandinist government's military strength, confirmed by London's International Institute for Strategic Studies, with the number of troops that make up the Honduran Armed Forces -- which is no more than 16 percent of the Sandinist figure -- we will see that the ill-intended charges that the Nicaraguan regime has been making against Honduras are increasingly unbelievable.

Nicaragua has upset the Central American region's military balance. In only 4 years, its armed forces have grown by 1,300 percent. These forces numbered 10,000 men in 1979. How can they justify such disproportionate growth? Such a large armed force could serve to subject Nicaraguans to the orders of the new government, to try and impose its political and economic model on neighboring countries, or to begin interventionist military adventures elsewhere in the world.

The size of the Sandinist Armed Forces is much greater than the total of the military troops in the rest of the Central American countries. This fact alone justifies the concern, the insecurity, and the threat that Nicaragua's neighboring states feel.

The rapid growth of the Sandinist Armed Forces has been accompanied by an arms buildup of unbelievable proportions for Central America. They have weapons that are not only intended for Nicaraguan use, but are sent to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras for subversive purposes.

In the past few years, the Nicaraguan Army has been equipped with very important anti-aircraft weapons, antitank arms, and field artillery, including 152-mm howitzers and multiple rocket launchers with 40 barrels and a range of 20.5 km, tanks and armored vehicles, aircraft such as MI-8 helicopters and Soviet cargo planes, amphibious tanks, patrol boats, field packs, and hundreds of military trucks for troop transport.

One hundred and twenty Nicaraguans were sent to Bulgaria to undergo pilot training for MIG planes, and 40 more are being trained at the Punta Clara Academy in Cuba. Why is Nicaragua preparing itself in this way?

Your excellencies must not ignore that this quantity of troops and this diversity of offensive weapons gives reason for alarm throughout the region and prompts us to prepare ourselves for our legitimate defense, because that is the responsibility of any state.

You will be able to observe these proportions graphically in the material that has been distributed to you.

At the same time, we must note that while the Contadora efforts are underway, the Central American picture has continued to change. In the past few months, the shipment of arms and ammunition to Nicaragua has increased. [Words indistinct] The Brazilian Government seized three planes [words indistinct] and a C-130 that were carrying 2,000 tons of weapons [words indistinct]. The Nicaraguan leaders publicly admitted that these shipments were destined for them. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also made public remarks admitting that although the shipment had been stopped, he would continue to supply all the weapons the Sandinist regime wanted.

A few days after the seizure of the Libyan planes, Costa Rican officials discovered a 500-ton Panamanian-flag ship that was carrying weapons and explosives for Nicaragua.

On 3 June, a Bulgarian ship unloaded Soviet tanks at El Bluff port. On 5 June, a ship that had sailed from the GDR unloaded 100 military trucks and several tons of weapons and war materiel at Corinto port. On 8 June, authorities of Puerto Limon, Costa Rica, searched the hold of the Soviet ship "Nadezhda Krupskaya" and found that it was carrying several helicopters intended for the Nicaraguan Government.

On 15 June, it was learned that the Nicaraguan Navy had transported two gunboats built at the (Desterel) shipyard near Cannes, France. On the same day, it was said that the Marxist government of South Yemen was negotiating the sale of a certain number of MIG-17 fighters with Nicaragua. This information was confirmed by Miguel Bolanos Hunter, a deserter of the Sandinist counterintelligence forces, who said here in Washington that Nicaragua was in the process of acquiring a Soviet antiaircraft defense system and 80 MIG planes.

The Honduran Government also knows that early in June the Nicaraguan Government also received at El Bluff port 20 BTR-152 armored personnel carriers, 5 BRDM vehicles, 4 BM-21 multiple rocket launchers, and other vehicles of lower tonnage whose exact quantity has not been confirmed. The destination of 5,000 boxes of ammunition found inside the "Cloud" is still unknown. This ship, which was found in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean without a flag or crew but loaded with 122-mm shells exclusively used by Soviet cannons, was towed to the Venezuelan coast.

How can it then be said that the Sandinist government is acting in good faith in the negotiations begun within the framework of the Contadora Group, when in the past month alone Nicaragua has received no less than seven large shipments of weapons.

Is Nicaragua preparing to make peace or to wage war? Can it be believed that Nicaragua is willing to reach any kind of agreement on disarmament when it is arming itself excessively? Is it willing to reach agreements on the reduction of troops when the size of the Sandinist Armed Forces is constantly growing? In fact, its most prominent leaders have publicly stated that they hope to have weapons for 200,000 Nicaraguans.

A few days ago, on 6 July, Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra told 300 militia chiefs that Nicaragua will continue modernizing its army, and that it will create the territorial militias in order to distribute units with better maneuverability and weapons throughout the territory.

According to an AFP report, Ortega Saavedra stressed that thousands of civilians have joined the infantry reserve battalions, the permanent army units, and the self-defense groups in cities and towns, particularly those on the border with Honduras and Costa Rica.

It is useless to claim that such disproportionate quantities of weapons are intended for use in a direct confrontation with any of the large world powers. Nicaragua's preparation for war has been constant.

From 1979 to 1983, it has built approximately 30 new military installations with Cuban-Soviet advice. These installations will serve to lodge military personnel and keep armored equipment for transport and logistical supply. Their locations show that the Nicaraguan Government is preparing to launch an offensive operation in the north against our territory.

Nicaragua currently has three airbases capable of receiving MIG-19 and MIG-21 planes. The Montelimar, Puerto Cabezas, and Bluefields installations, as well as Managua's Sandino Airport, have been reconditioned. All their landing strips have been extended to more than 2,000 meters.

At present, the San Ramon air installations are being built with Cuban assistance. These installations will have two runways for the landing and take-off of jets.

The Nicaraguan Government has also built several strategic roads, including that of Managua-Puerto Cabezeas, which serve three purposes: to exercise military control over the Nicaraguan Miskito residents, to have a ground supply route from Cuba for supplies entering from the Atlantic Coast, and to develop the area, the reason that has been publicly stated.

Since late June, the Sandinists have been increasing their activities and have been deploying troops along the border area near the Honduran departments of Choluteca and El Paraiso.

The Nicaraguan Government has deployed many troops and much military equipment to places near our country, such as Leon, Ocotal, Chinandega, Somoto, Somotillo, Jalapa, Esteli, Condega, and others. This area covers a line that is approximately 250 km long, forming the so-called northern front, which obviously represents a serious threat to our country. The units that have been deployed include 5 Sandinist People's Army [EPS] battalions, 19 reserve battalions that have been trained and incorporated in the group, 1 tank battalion of the Pablo Ubeda troops, and 3 companies of special units, for a total of 29 mobilized battalions.

On 5 July, it was also reported that the EPS had implemented a new and massive mobilization of troops and Soviet tanks on the Honduran border. This mobilization was confirmed by the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry.

Mr President and Messrs representatives, another serious problem mentioned by the Contadora Group is the secret arms trafficking.

The Nicaraguan Government has been sending weapons to the rest of Central America, especially to El Salvador, since 1980. In the specific case of Honduras, Nicaragua has repeatedly violated our territory in order to do this.

On 17 January 1981 Honduran Army troops and public security agents seized a large shipment of weapons and military supplies 16 km from Comayagua. The shipment had been well camouflaged inside a van that entered our territory through the Guasaule customs post. These weapons were for Salvadoran guerrillas. We seized M-16, G-3, and Fal rifles; M-1 carbines; 50-cal ammunition clips; Chinese RPG rockets; 81-mm mortar rounds; ammunition clips; (caterinas); communications equipment; and medicines. Five Hondurans and 12 Salvadorans were arrested for their involvement in this shipment of weapons and supplies.

The arms traffic has continued through different ways and means. On 7 April 1981 troops of the 11th Infantry Battalion stationed in Choluteca seized another van carrying 7.62-mm and 5.56-mm ammunition that had been packed in polyethylene bags and hidden in the sides of the van. The troops also seized a large quantity of materiel for the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, of Guatemala, which was supposed to get the entire shipment. This van had left from Nicaragua and was detained at the Guasaule customs post.

Honduran territory has also been illegally used for the passage of troops from Nicaragua to El Salvador. On 26 March 1983 a Honduran patrol caught a group of guerrillas by surprise in Las Cuevitas, Nacaome Municipality, Valle Department, in southern Honduras. They were en route to El Salvador from Nicaragua. Two of the guerrillas were killed in a clash with the Honduran patrol. On this occasion we seized M-16 rifles, one Czechoslovak 7.65-mm machinegun made by FHX, M-16 clips, machinegun clips, (caterinas), a portable radio, an FSLN flag, FMLN and FSLN manuals, as well as two notebooks containing full information on the general route used to move military personnel and weapons through Honduras on the way to El Salvador.

The Sandinist regime's intervention in all the countries of the Central American region is also revealed in the training of Hondurans at several of the 11 schools that are operating in Nicaragua for this purpose. They are located in the different military regions of that country.

Nicaragua is also the bridge for the training of Hondurans in Cuba. On 24 January 1983 a group of 16 Hondurans was captured by our authorities in Tegucigalpa. According to statements given by the arrested persons, their purpose was to travel to Cuba via Nicaragua in order to receive guerrilla training and then return to the country to disrupt order. The arrested persons charged that Professor Ramon Amilcar Cerna Gonzalez was responsible for this operation. They also said he was the Honduran contact with high Sandinist officials.

Nicaragua has also introduced another perturbing element into Central American relations, because it has brought into its territory more than 17,000 military and other kinds of advisers, mainly from Cuba, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Bulgaria, North Korea, Vietnam, the PLO, and Libya, among others. Such an impressive foreign presence makes Nicaraguan territory an area of intervention by foreign forces. It has also brought to our region the tensions deriving from an extra-continental threat, thus allowing the East-West conflict to become evident here in more ways than one.

Since the Sandinist government took over power and the internal violent conflict that disrupts El Salvador became worse, Honduras has suffered a series of heightened actions against its democratic institutions. These actions are clearly linked to the Nicaraguan Government and the FMLN. We can mention, as an example of these actions, the kidnapping of Italian businessman Higinio Tarantelli D'Andrea on January 1980. He was later murdered. Likewise, there was the April 1980 kidnapping of Texaco general manager Arnold Quiros, in San Pedro Sula, barely 3 days before the elections for deputies to the National Constituent Assembly. Also, there was the takeover of the OAS headquarters in Tegucigalpa. On that occasion, OAS representative Ulises Pichardo and three employees were held hostage. In addition, there was the kidnapping of banker Paul Vinelli by a command of the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, which is part of the FMLN, in December 1980. Vinelli was released on 2 May 1981 after a large ransom in dollars was paid. In March 1981 an airplane of the Honduran company SAHSA [Servicio Aereo de Honduras, S.A.] was hijacked by a command of the Cinchoneros group comprised of three men and a woman and was forced to land in Nicaragua. It was later flown to Panama, from where they demanded that the Honduran Government release Salvadoran FMLN gurerrilla leader Facundo Guardado and other guerrilla members who had been arrested in Honduras and charged with the clandestine trafficking of weapons through our territory.

On August 5 1981 the FMLN kidnapped engineer German Eyl, who was released on 11 December 1981 after a large ransom was paid, again in dollars. On 10 March 1982 businessman Jacques Casanova was kidnapped by a group belonging to the FPL, which is a part of the FMLN. Casanova was freed from a terrorist cell on 19 May 1982 by a police commando operation. On 28 April 1982 a DASH-7 airplane belonging to the Honduran airline SAHSA was hijacked in the port of La Ceiba, Atlantida Department, in Honduras. The Lempira group claimed responsibility for this action, it acted in coordination with the FMLN. The hijackers finally released the passengers and the airplane's crew, and left for Cuba on 1 May 1982. At 1830 on 17 September 1982, in San Pedro Sula, 12 terrorists violently entered the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industries, firing their machineguns and wounding two Honduran citizens. This action initiated the criminal kidnapping of over 100 people, including 2 ministers of state and the president of the Central Bank of Honduras, who were participating in a seminar on economic policies. The Cinchoneros group claimed responsibility for this action; its links with Nicaragua, Cuba, and the Salvadoran guerrillas were clearly established. This group demanded that the government release Salvadoran gurerrillas.

Eight days later, after many delicate conversations conducted through the valuable mediation of the apostolic nuncio in Honduras, the bishop of San Pedro Sula and with the friendly cooperation of Panama, the terrorists released the hostages and left Honduras for Panama in a Panamanian Air Force airplane. Twenty-four hours later, they continued their trip to Cuba. On 14 December 1982 a group from the People's Revolutionary Movement, MRP, kidnapped Doctor Xiomara Suazo Estrada in Guatemala City. She is the daughter of Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

Mr President, this list of actions is not complete. Other terrorist actions include the destruction of two power stations that left 80 percent of the Honduran capital without electricity, and the detonation of explosive devices in offices belonging to the Salvadoran airline TACA and Air Florida, the Panamerican Life Insurance Company and IBM, all U.S. companies.

Beyond our borders, explosive charges were placed in SAHSA's offices in San Jose, Costa Rica and in Guatemala City, Guatemala. The Costa Rican Government expelled two Nicaraguan diplomats because they were responsible for these actions.

On 14 April 1983 the Honduran diplomatic mission in Bogata, Colombia was blown up, while Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman was there on an official visit. This terrorist act was perpetrated with great cruelty, for the Honduran consul was tied up and the bomb was placed in front of him and detonated. The Honduran official suffered grave wounds and contusions. Other terrorists acts include the placement of bombs in the Chilean and Argentine embassies in Tegucigalpa, at the Honduran brewery in San Pedro Sula, and at the Texaco refinery in Puerto Cortex, and the direction of machinegun fire at a group of members of the U.S. military mission in Honduras.

At the same time, the Honduran diplomatic missions in Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela, France, Great Britain, and Germany were subjected to assaults and large demonstrations. The persecution of our country is also evident on our border, where Nicaragua harasses Honduran border towns. From 1979 to date, the Sandinist regime has staged nearly 200 attacks on and violations of our territory, airspace, and water. In these incidents, unarmed civilians and Honduran troops have either been killed or wounded. When the Sandinist forces enter our territory, they pillage and destroy and kidnap defenseless Honduran citizens. They attack our fishing boats, within our territorial waters in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with artillery fire. The boats are captured, along with their crews, and taken to Nicaraguan ports.

The Nicaraguan leaders level all kinds of verbal threats ans insults against Honduras and its highest officials, in an attempt to create a climate of increased bilateral tension. Last year, Commander Tomas Borge said in Madrid that Nicaragua would give all necessary support to guerrilla actions in Honduras. In March 1983 Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra threatened Honduras with war, saying that Nicaragua's troops, airplanes, tanks, artillery and all of its offensive armament were ready to perpetrate an act of aggression against our country. These statements provoked a protest from Honduras, conveyed by its Foreign Secretariat.

In April 1983 this same commander told THE NEW YORK TIMES that Honduran revolutionaries could strike the Honduran Armed Forces if they continued to launch attacks on Nicaraguan territory. This statement was also rejected by my government. During the same month, the Nicaraguan foreign minister made a statement in Panama, declaring that the chances of open war between his country and Honduras had increased. In a speech before the UN Security Council in May 1983 the foreign minister said that Nicaragua could start a war with Honduras.

Last month, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said in Caracas, Venezuela that everything seemed to indicate there would be an armed confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua. Commander Tomas Borge also said last June, in a speech before Nicaraguan workers, that terrible and glorious times are near. He asked the workers to make sacrifices and to prepare for war against Honduras. More recently, on 2 July, the Nicaraguan interior minister himself told the UPI news agency that he saw no chance that an agreement would be reached to avoid war with Honduras.

All of these statements and threats have been accompanied by false accusations that Honduran soldiers are harassing the Nicaraguan troops. They have even reached the extreme point where the Nicaraguan foreign minister said on 3 May 1983 that Honduran soldiers had crossed the border and invaded Nicaragua. This information was so absurd and incredible that the Nicaraguan foreign minister himself corrected the statement, saying this was an erroneous interpretation of the communique issued by the foreign ministry.

Mr President, Messrs representatives, this is the current situation in my country, a country that is being threatened, harassed, and attacked by the Sandinist government. This is the situation in the Central American region, also being threatened, harassed, and attacked by the Sandinist government, which has shown not the slightest hesitation in unleashing an unrestrained and vigorous arms buildup, thus breaking the terms of security in the Central American isthmus; which is indifferent toward the disastrous consequences that the creation of an enormous army, which exceeds the number of military troops of the rest of the Central American countries combined, will have for the region, which continues to be the main weapons supplier for the subversive and terrorist movements in the Central American region, which cares nothing about the consequences of permitting the use of its territory by extraregional and extracontinental forces, threatening the peace and security of the entire American continent; and which continues to harass our southern border and to kill Honduran peasants and foreigners, such as the case of two U.S. journalists who were killed recently by the explosion of a mine placed by the Sandinist People's Army, in violation of our territory. These incidents have also provoked a mass exodus of Honduran border inhabitants to our interior.

Honduras has not broken its word or the gentlemen's agreements that it has entered. The distinguished representatives are aware of the goodwill with which Honduras accepted the suspension of discussions of its proposal to this council, so that the Contadora Group's noble efforts would have an opportunity to be fruitful. You are also aware of the commitment by which Nicaragua undertook to abstain from bringing actions up within the United Nations, a commitment that the Sandinist government did not honor.

At a news conference in Mexico City on 13 April 1983, His Excellency Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda admitted that Honduras' conciliatory position within the OAS made Contadora's fraternal efforts possible. Referring to the meeting that the group's foreign ministers held in Panama and that established their efforts, the Mexican foreign secretary said, and I quote: It was initially noted that the most immediate task was to guarantee that the OAS Permanent Council would not impede the Contadora Group foreign ministers' actions, in terms of initiatives to find solutions in Central America. This was an urgent matter, because the OAS Permanent Council was scheduled to debate a draft of a resolution proposed by Honduras on Monday afternoon. Fortunately, through a series of talks that we held with other parties interested in this issue, it was decided that the OAS Permanent Council would postpone this discussion and in this way there would be an easing of pressure, so that the regional forum could transfer the issue to Panama forum, that is, to the Contadora foreign ministers. At the same time, it was stressed that it would be advisable that efforts be made in the United Nations so that no action would be taken there that would duplicate the work that had just begun in Panama on the previous Monday.

The parties that are interested in this issue accepted our proposal with great interest and decided to request that the OAS Permanent Council postpone discussion of the issue. This was the first action that was taken on the issue and that -- I repeat, Foreign Secretary Sepulveda said this -- freed us to take direct action on the subject.

This verbatim statement and the well-known circumstances of what has taken place render any further comment on the situation unnecessary. Nevertheless, they reaffirm our view that it is essential that the fulfillment of agreements that might be reached among the Central American governments to guarantee peace must be effectively verifiable.

According to the OAS Charter, this subject falls under the essential objectives and nature of our organization. It is also advisable that we note that the regime that has prevailed in Nicaragua since 1979 was born under the inspiration of and with the support of the OAS. On that occasion, the following essential foundations for its historical viability were established:

1) The immediate replacement of the Somozist regime. 2) Installation in Nicaragua of a democratic government, whose composition would include the main representative groups that are opposed to the Somoza regime and which would reflect the free will of the Nicaraguan people. 3) The convocation of free elections as soon as possible, which will lead to the establishment of a truly democratic government that will guarantee peace, freedom, and justice.

Of these foundations, as established and fully accepted at the 17th consultative meeting, particularly by those who have since led the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, only the first has been fulfilled. The rest of the foundations, which constitute the new regime's moral and legal commitment to this organization, have been made a mockery, just as the continent's political desire has been made a mockery.

Mr President, we ask the OAS Permanent Council to take note of our speech, which is supplemented by the illustrative material that we have distributed. We also ask it to take note of Honduras' unyielding desire to promote peace in our region and to further strengthen the democratic institutions that are the common aspiration of our peoples. We declare before you that within that spirit, Honduras will attend the next Contadora Group meeting and that, in short, it will fulfill its obligations as a peace-loving state and a member of the OAS.

Mr President, before ending my speech I would like to invite those colleagues who wish to do so to view, once you have closed the session, a short documentary, lasting 12 minutes and 40 seconds, in this same room before going to the reception that you, Mr President, are holding for his excellency the Guatemalan ambassador. Thank you very much, Mr President.

Nicaraguan Ambassador's Speech

PA151811 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 2109 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Speech by Edgar Parrales, Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS, at the OAS Permanent Council in Washington -- live]

[Text] Thank you, Mr President. First of all, let me cordially greet and congratulate you on your assumption of this responsibility as president of the Permanent Council. We are certain that you will efficiently and successfully carry out your mission, and we offer you our full cooperation. I am not going to make a lengthy speech. I am not going to reply directly or deal with each and every aspect raised by the Honduran Government representative in his speech on his government's request that this council make known, as they say, the grave problems and situation being experienced by the Central American region.

Later, in this forum, or in another forum, or in the talks that are being held within the framework of the mediating action being undertaken by the sister countries in the Contadora Group, we will undoubtedly have the opportunity to give a detailed, succinct, and exhaustive reply to each of the points expressed by the Honduran ambassador. I only wish to make a few remarks that I feel are interesting and worthy of consideration as a somewhat brief analysis of the lengthy and exhaustive speech he delivered.

On one hand, it is astonishing to hear the exorbitant amount of military data that the ambassador details about an arms buildup, giving the impression that he is talking about a superpower that is involved in destabilizing not a small region like Central America, but an entire continent. On the other hand, the ambassador broadly stated that they feel threatened. Of course, we have been hearing his version, his presentation of facts. It would be necessary to listen afterward to a presentation of facts by the accused or denounced party, which in this case is Nicaragua.

On this point I feel that it is important that we consider what I feel is the haste with which my dear distinguished Guatemalan colleague completely supported the Honduran representative's sppech, after merely hearing his presentation and without giving himself the logical and legitimate benefit of waiting to confirm or corroborate what the Honduran representative had just said. Logically, as long as one does not have the benefit of an overall exposition representing various viewpoints on the presentation of facts about a specific situation, it is very daring, risky, and hasty to offer that kind of support and backing to a particular presentation of facts, given that this support will inevitably cause an awkward moment when factors are presented that establish the intrinsic nature of those facts in a different way, and one must then rectify one's statement.

There has been a massive and sometimes arranged presentation of facts. For example, the Honduran ambassador, when recounting a number of events, stated that there was a terrorist action while Nicaraguan Foreign Minister D'Escoto was in Colombia. The statement might seem innocent and simple, but in context it leaves the impression that there is an intrinsic link between the foreign minister's presence and the terrorist action. It insinuates that we carry out terrorist action through our foremost diplomatic or foreign relations official. That is on page 20 of his speech. This insinuation about a link contains a certain perverse flavor.

The representative mentioned a number of events that took place in Honduras, El Salvador, and other places, and he links them all to Nicaragua. He even talks about a ship that was found adrift on the Atlantic Ocean without a crew and with a large shipment of weapons, and he concludes that it is linked with Nicaragua's destabilizing and arms buildup. It is important that we look at the logic of the entire speech, because it has a number of weak points that, when one analyzes them rigorously and seriously, will fall apart. That is why I said that later and in due time our government will make an in-depth reply to this speech at the appropriate forum.

When he mentioned internal events in Honduras, such as kidnappings and attacks, he also connects them to Nicaragua. There is the exposition of events, and then there are conclusions. This is what in logic is called false syllogism -- to reach conclusions via premises that are not intrinsically related.

It is important that we look at the very detailed military logistical data that the ambassador has mentioned in his speech and that deal with the Nicaraguan arms buildup and the presence of foreign advisers in Nicaragua. Consider that Honduras, as they have always stated, is a country with very limited resources in military and intelligence personnel. Yet he cited situations that take place in Nicaraguan garrisons and Nicaraguan military circles. We cannot but wonder how the Honduran ambassador to this Permanent Council or the Honduran Government, which has limited human resources and military logistics, can obtain data as exhaustive as that given us here? Where does the Honduran Government obtain this data? Who is providing it this data? Who is advising it? Who has given it this information? The Honduran Government, without finding out whether it is true, has publicly reported information without confirming it. It is important that one know -- I do not want to say it but it must be on the minds of everyone here -- who is supplying all of this data to the Honduran Government, who gives it all of that information, who swells the Honduran Government's imagination?

He said that they feel threatened. But why do they feel threatened? They must have a reason. Is it because we Nicaraguans unfoundedly want to be warmongers and conquerors, preparing to seize Central America and the continent? Couldn't it be that their own conscience is bothering them a little for what they are doing to Nicaragua: for what we see reported by the U.S. press here on a daily basis; for what U.S. congressional delegations, U.S. religious delegations representing all denominations, and delegations of U.S. artists, intellectuals and civil organizations have confirmed on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border and have come to denounce? Couldn't this be why they feel threatened by the reaction of the Nicaraguan Government and people to the little military game that they are playing against Nicaragua? This is what I believe is important.

If they feel threatened, they have the answer in hand. Let them show a sincere, effective, and true desire for peace. Let them stop meddling with Nicaragua. Let them stop declaring whether or not our government is legitimate, whether or not we have to hold elections, whether or not we have a pluralistic system, and many other things that, true or not, are the concern solely of the Nicaraguan Government and people and are our business alone.

Referring to Nicaragua, someone asked once why we were now protesting the existing situation, since we began to play with fire and since those who do so are either burned or in danger of burning. Respecting the interpretation that this person, a Latin American diplomat made, I can use the same statement to declare: Those who want to play with fire should be careful, because all who do so are burned or are in danger of burning. Thus, the phrase has a universal value, a universal content, and we should all consider it. Even those who proclaim pacifism, even those who say that they have a long democratic tradition and who brag and boast of the democratic institutions that exist in their own countries, while participating in little political games while other countries are being destabilized, can be burned -- even though they are not armed -- if they play with firm. It is important to bear this in mind.

The Honduran Government representative said that we invented the Honduran attack. Are the dead people a fantasy? Are the artillery attacks from the other side of the border a fantasy? Are the wounded and the destruction that we have suffered a fantasy? Where are the counterrevolutionaries that attack Nicaragua? If we have such a powerful army of more than 100,000 men, as the Honduran representative stated, how come we have been unable to destroy a small rebellious army of some 8,000 counterrevolutionaries that is supposedly operating in Nicaraguan territory? News media such as THE WASHINGTON POST and the television program called Good Morning America said today that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is planning to increase that number to 15,000 men.

It is important that we look at all aspects of this issue. It is very nice to make a presentation with an allegedly compact and logical content, but it lacks a number of elements and considerations that would offer a totally different reality than that being presented.

The representative has spoken of a huge army. Both he, who was an ambassador to Nicaragua before coming to the OAS, and many, if not all, of you know that the strength of the Nicaraguan revolution lies in its people and that if we talk of a large number of people with weapons, we are talking of the Nicaraguan people -- not the Army -- who are prepared for civil defense. They are prepared for civil defense at the factories, schools, state institutions, working centers, villages, roads and bridges. But it is the Nicaraguan people who are defending their revolution. Before coming to represent my country at this forum, I, as a member of the Nicaraguan civil reserve, took two civil defense training courses. I don't think any of you feel threatened or endangered by my technical and military capacity. Like all Nicaraguans, I received minimal military training to defend Nicaragua and I am here with you in a suit and tie, in a civilian forum. Nevertheless, whenever my country requests it and were it necessary, I would be in Nicaragua defending our sacred soil in the best way I can, just as I am doing here by speaking to you, trying to find peaceful solutions to our problems, but solutions that are not false or linked to the interests of powers that are accustomed to dominating a region and to dictating how that region should live, what political structures it should have, what economy it must have, what systems it must have, what it must do, what it must think, how it must vote in international forums, with whom it must be friends and with whom it must not be friends. It is important to think about this.

We are building a fatherland where we want to make a reality of the principles of autonomy, self-determination, noninterference, nonintervention, pluralism, internationalism of political relations, and many other principles that comprise the body of international law -- what man has achieved through the centuries with great struggle and effort. But we are doing so in accordance with the sacred interests of our people, and not tied or linked to the interests of powers that try to tell us what, when, how and where to act. Instead, we act in accordance with what is advisable for our people.

To conclude, since I am just making a general statement, it is interesting to note the synchronized coincidence with which the honorable representatives of Costa Rica and Guatemala spoke after the Honduran representative's speech. The synchronized coincidence of the presentation of principles or aspirations is interesting. I am merely expressing these thoughts to you; I am not going to dwell on this, nor do I want to start an argument. I only wish to tell you that if we want solutions, let us put all the cards on the table. If we want solutions, let us really seek peace. Let us seek what is truly the best for the Central American peoples as such, and not what is the best for those who, controlling Central American governments, dictate to them what they must do and how they must interpret democracy, political or public institution; who they must have relations with or who they must not have relations with; and how to manage the internal lives of their peoples.

If we want to seek answers for Central America's problems, let us return to our source, our history, our culture, our Indian-Hispanic heritage, our language, our religion, our customs, and the aspirations of our people. When we reply to our people we must not give them stereotyped answers, acquired on the international political market or imposed by force. Instead, our answers must emerge from an analysis of our history, our situation, and our desire to move toward the future, so that our peoples can overcome their current prostration.

They can destory Nicaragua, today's Sandinist Nicaragua. Whoever they may be, they can do so, but I can assure you that by doing so they will not solve the problems, because the problems are not a matter of Nicaragua and its governments. The problems lie in the sociopolitical and economic foundations of our peoples' lives. Destory Nicaragua and tomorrow you will again see the emergence, within your own societies, of the demands, demonstrations, discontent, and uproar of your peoples, clamoring for the solution of social problems. Nicaragua is not the cause of those problems. In Nicaragua we have begun to find solutions to our problems and it is unfortunate that our Central American colleagues -- having in their hands the opportunity of their lives to be able to give their own people the solution that they need, too -- are still selling their heritage as worthy, honorable, and sovereign peoples to the interests of powers that are accustomed to ruling our region. In any case, both their future generations and history will accuse them and will speak of their incapacity, mistaken views, and errors. Thank you.

CHAVEZ MENA, PAZ CRITICIZE CUBA, NICARAGUA

PA192140 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2052 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica accused the Nicaraguan and Cuban Governments of promoting the destabilization of the Central American area, upon their arrival today in Guatemala city.

The Salvadoran foreign minister said that Nicaragua will continue to be the basic destabilizing factor in the Central American area as long as Cuba continues to be involved in the area through the Sandinist government.

Chavez Mena added that "we can hardly achieve peace in Central America this way."

Chavez Mena said the violence in El Salvador has internal causes but that "causes of an external nature have been important elements," too.

"Cuba's evident involvement through its assistance to the guerrilla movements in Central America, especially to the armed groups in El Salvador, has been a determining factor in the continuation of the bloody struggle in my country," the foreign minister added.

Paz Barnica noted that Honduras is a victim of a destabilization process promoted by the Nicaraguan Government, whose purpose is to destabilize the democratic institutions of President Roberto Suazo Cordova's constitutional government.

The two foreign ministers arrived in this capital to participate in a meeting of all foreign ministers of the isthmus except Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, which will review the commitments proposed by the presidents of the "Contadora Group" in Cancun, Mexico, over the weekend.

Sources from the Nicaraguan Embassy in this capital said that the Nicaraguan foreign minister will not attend because the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist victory is being celebrated today.

Chavez Mena and Paz Barnica both stressed the determination of the countries on the isthmus to seek solutions to their problems exclusively among Central Americans.

"We believe that Central America's problems must be solved by Central Americans, without disregard for the political and democratic solidarity of other Latin American nations," Paz Barnica said.

Chavez Mena said that "It is important to let the Central American public know that the problem belongs to Central America and that it exclusively behooves Central Americans to look for their own solutions."

The meeting to be held in the next few hours by Chavez Mena, Paz Barnica, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez, and Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola "will be an open meeting to review the Central American situation and to discuss fully and frankly the evolution of events on the isthmus as part of the search for peaceful solutions," the Honduran foreign secretary said.

CANCUN TALKS LEAD TO COLOMBIA-MEXICO AGREEMENT

PA191615 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota -- The utilization of Colombia's hydroelectric potential by Mexico and Central America, and a joint Mexican-Colombian investment study for the production of capital assets, were some of the initiatives agreed upon in Cancun by Presidents Belisario Betancur and Miguel de la Madrid. In the course of bilateral talks between the two statesmen in Cancun last weekend, the Mexican and Colombian governments expressed their willingness to increase trade between the two countries. It was agreed that the partial accord will be reviewed in the next 2 weeks.

The presidents said they intend to grant regional [zonal] preferential margins within ALADI to establish new reciprocal trade possibilities. It was also agreed that authorities in both countries, as well as the companies involved, will find a solution to the problem of the coal coming from Colombia, within the same partial accord to be signed within ALADI. The presidents also agreed on the establishment of a program for technical cooperation and training in the area of fishing, and a bilateral cooperation agreement for integrated tourism projects. Colombia also offered to send to Mexico its first traveling cultural embassy. Colombia offered Mexico a line of credit for $20 million through its Export Promotion Fund to facilitate a balanced increase of trade. The Colombian Government is also considering Mexico's offer of a line of credit to begin importing Mexican products.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur and his Mexican counterpart held talks for nearly 2 hours yesterday. Their foreign trade teams were also present, and they analyzed the economic and trade cooperation situations.

In closing the meeting, President Betancur said that he and the government will give priority to the strengthening and diversification of financial mechanisms to aid reciprocal trade. Our trade has not taken full advantage of existing possibilities, the Colombian president said, reiterating his government's intention of increasing bilateral relations, particularly in the field of economic cooperation.

Colombia expressed its interest in placing its products in Mexican markets, especially those articles that may contribute significantly to improving Colombia's unfavorable trade balance with Mexico. The joint Colombian-Mexican commission will shortly analyze in detail the various products that may be exchanged to put the two countries on a more equal footing as regards trade and international liquidity.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES FALKLANDS ISSUE

PY192355 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1300 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jul (NA) -- Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari stated today that Argentina "will oppose any position" held by other countries "which may involve. cooperation with the United Kingdom" in the dispute over the Malvinas Islands.

Aguirre Lanari stated that the building of a military base on the Malvinas "establishes a new United Kingdom obstacle to the international community's resolution which urged that the issue of sovereignty be treated with the assistance of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar."

In remarks to Radio America, the Argentine foreign minister stated that the British warmongering accusations against Argentina "conceals British reluctance to negotiate throughout the entire dispute."

Regarding the Argentine denunciation of the airbase being built on the Malvinas, he stated that "the international community has the right and obligation to know our way of thinking and the consequences which, undoubtedly, will have an impact on the peaceful negotiations in which Argentina is engaged."

The foreign minister also said that Argentina will intensify its talks with the governments of other countries aimed at consolidating the support of the international community for the cause of the Malvinas Islands. "We cannot stop carrying out all the actions that are within our reach to obtain the objective we pursue," Aguirre Lanari stated.

"It must be understood that the dispute (over the Malvinas) is one over sovereignty and not a simple dispute to settle subordinate terms which have nothing to do with the real problem."

The foreign minister then referred to the Argentine theory on the issue of self-determination of the population advocated by Great Britain regarding the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. "The principle of self-determination has no weight in this case, and it cannot be applied, because we already know that (the inhabitants) were settled by force," he stated.

"We are not dealing here with the classical determination applied in other cases of colonialism. Here we are not dealing with a people or a nation that can have that right," the Argentine foreign minister stated. "Here we have British citizens who evicted by force the original Argentine inhabitants," Aguirre Lanari added.

He concluded by saying that Argentina is "absolutely against" the British decision to build an airbase on the Malvinas because "it shows a lack of negotiating spirit, not only in the long run but in the short term as well."

Defense Minister Comments

PY200020 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1605 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jul (NA) -- Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot has stated here that the building of a great military airbase on the Malvinas Islands by Great Britain is a "NATO's objective -- to leave the North Atlantic and pass through the South Atlantic with the assurance of having a strong operations base." The minister stated that the British decision to remain on the Malvinas Islands "is directly tied" to NATO's plans to establish itself in the region.

Regarding what could happen in the next UN General Assembly on the Malvinas issue, Martinez Vivot stated that surely UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar "will report on the difficulties he has encountered in carrying out his mission."

As you may recall, Perez de Cuellar was charged by the previous UN General Assembly to use his good offices to get Argentina and Great Britain to begin peaceful negotiations on sovereignty over the islands.

"It will now become clear that if negotiations have not begun, that if nothing has been carried out and only obstacles have encountered, it is due simply and exclusively to Britain's reluctance" to begin negotiations. Martinez Vivot added that "not even with the previous commitment made to the United Nations has Great Britain wanted to negotiate, but rather it wants to waste time for 18 years in apparent talks with Argentina."

"Now" he concluded, "Great Britain not only wants to turn its back to Argentina, but to the United Nations as well."

STATE OF SIEGE LIFTED FOR 30 OCTOBER

PY191732 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1655 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 19 Jul (NA) -- General Carlos Cerday officially announced here today that the state of siege will be lifted on 30 October. The under secretary for institutional affairs of the Interior Ministry emphasized during a press conference that "on that day people will not vote under the state of siege."

BUENOS AIRES METROPOLITAN AIRPORT CLOSED 1-30 SEP

PY191907 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2057 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (TELAM) -- As of 1 September there will be no air or flight operations for approximately 1 month from the Jorge Newberry Metropolitan Airport.

This was made known by the Argentine Air Force, and it has been reported that the closure of the airport is due to the need to carry out maintenance and cleaning tasks and to mark and paint signs.

During this period commercial flights will operate from Ezeiza International Airport.

FEDERAL ALLIANCE PRESIDENTIAL TICKET PROCLAIMED

PY190316 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0019 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (TELAM) -- The presidential ticket of the Federal Alliance, which includes Francisco Manrique and Guillermo Belgrano Rawson, has been proclaimed here during a ceremony that was held at the alliance's new headquarters, 924 Estados Unidos St. Approximately 1,000 persons attended the ceremony.

Manrique, Belgrano Rawson and Guillermo Acuna Anzorena spoke during the ceremony. The Federal Alliance's National Board was elected at the conclusion of the ceremony and it includes three members from each of the alliance's parties: The Federal Party, Democratic Democratic Concentration, Popular Line, and the FUFEPO [Popular Federalist Force].

PEREZ ESQUIVEL SCORES AMNESTY LAW, FLOOD AID

PY181758 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Jul 83 p 7

[Text] Resistencia -- Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel yesterday called on politicians to "reject out of hand the self-amnesty law" the government intends to pass and demanded army Commander-in-Chief Cristino Nicolaides submit evidence to support his recent accusation of alleged links between human rights organizations and terrorist groups.

"These are gross accusations that by no means we can accept," Perez Esquivel said on arriving here in order to get acquainted with the plight of the people living in flooded areas. He was met at the airport by about 200 people from Chaco political youth organizations, the local branch of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo and Chaco's Malvinas war veterans.

Talking about the Amnesty Law, the human rights campaigner said: "To accept it would imply to covertly support the misdeeds by some members of the process."

Referring to Nicolaides's accusation, Perez Esquivel said: "If he submits concrete evidence we ourselves will take (human rights groups) to court."

Perez Esquivel, who said that people are growing more conscious of the importance of human rights associations in spite of general fear, also accused Chaco Governor Colonel Jose Ruiz Palacios of "lack of sensitivity" for the floods victims and charged Barranqueras Mayor Jose Gutierrez with keeping donations in storage without distributing them among the victims.

BUSINESSMAN FOUND KILLED ON OUTSKIRTS OF BUENOS AIRES

PY150027 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (AFP) -- A body recently found in the Ezeiza woods, on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, was shot in the back of the head by an Itaka gun, a regulation weapon of the Argentine security forces. It was identified today as that of a businessman and doctor of economy related to a leader of a human rights organization.

The person in question was Jorge Ensink, 50, who was reported missing at the beginning of July. Those who are investigating the case, which has shaken public opinion, have acknowledged that the event is surrounded by strange circumstances.

PRESIDENT, ARMED FORCES EVALUATING COUP RUMORS

PY200033 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2354 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (EFE) -- Sources close to Government House have told EFE that Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo is holding meetings with the High Military Command to evaluate the charges of a possible "coup d'etat."

The Bolivian Labor Central (COB) today ordered a general mobilization of the labor sector in view of the alleged preparations for a coup that are presumably headed by "the regressive sectors of the Armed Forces and political parties that represent private enterprise."

Interior Minister Mario Roncal has confirmed that a charge exists. He said that the government is processing the information and that the government is processing the information and that absolute calm exists throughout the country.

Bolivian Defense Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado stated today that "he does not believe that there will be a military coup" to overthrow President Hernan Siles Zuazo. He indicated that it is evident that there are groups that are trying to destabilize the democratic process that began 9 months ago, but he repeated that he is convinced that "there are no coup preparations within the Armed Forces."

Labor Mobilizes Against Coup

PY200228 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1845 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpts] La Paz, 19 Jul (EFE) -- Today the COB declared a general mobilization of the labor sectors to reject new coup preparations.

These preparations wish to disrupt the current Bolivian democratic process being carried out by politicians and military officers, according to a COB communique.

The communique states that "regressive sectors of the Armed Forces in complicity with political parties which represent well-known business sectors are organizing conspiracies to disrupt the democratic process and begin a period of fascist counterrevolution."

COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines has reported the existence of sectors interested in curtailing the constitutional process and unleashing a new coup d'etat against the Bolivian workers. Sanjines added that the Bolivian labor leaders will hold a general meeting soon to approve an action plan against the alleged coup which, according to union leaders, is underway in this country.

The union leaders, headed by their Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo, also assessed the current government political crisis and its repercussions within the current constitutional system. The lack of official decisions in overcoming a serious financial situation adds to this crisis and has provoked social unrest among Bolivians. Lechin Oquendo stated that the hesitation of President Hernan Siles Zuazo to solve the internal political crisis in his government is adversely affecting Bolivia's development and "gives the impression that there is no government in the nation."

The reported government meetings aimed at promoting the reorganization of the government party, Democratic and Popular Unity, have not been held yet, and Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora has urged Siles Zuazo to call the Permanent Executive Commission to a meeting before calling for meetings with the parties which make up the government.

Government official spokesman Mario Rueda has stated that Siles Zuazo intends to hold a meeting with Paz Zamora "to learn the conditions for the Movement of the Revolutionary Left to return to the government." It was separated from the government in January 1983 due to internal disagreements with the president's party.

SANTA CRUZ SUGARCANE PRODUCERS TAKE OVER PARK

PY200256 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz de al Sierra is in an emergency situation. In fact, the Santa Cruz sugarcane producers who are demanding from the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity, UDP, a final decision on the start of the 1983-84 harvest took over the 24 September Park in that capital.

According to a report from our correspondent in Santa Cruz, the park was taken over at 1530. Upon taking over the park, the sugarcane producers indicated that no agreement has been reached on the start of the harvest. The sugarcane producers are threatening to take other measures if the government does not satisfactorily solve this problem.

POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFIC FIRED

PY190313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] La Paz, 16 Jul (AFP) -- It was reported today in La Paz that 29 commanders, officers, and noncommissioned officers of the Bolivian police have been fired due to charges which include drug trafficking and insubordination.

General Eddy Cordero Marquez, the chief of police, has explained that the firings are based on a decision handed down by the High Disciplinary Court of the Bolivian police.

The following police commanders have been fired: Colonels Jose Parada Grandy and Remberto Escobar Plata and Majors Carlos Pierola Gutierrez, Wilder Pacheco Aguirre, Jose Luis Miranda Ramos and Guillermo del Carpio Zapata.

Several of the abovementioned have been accused of blackmailing drug traffickers and of selling, for personal benefit, the cocaine that they confiscated, especially in Cochabamba (located in the center of the country).

REACTION TO POSSIBLE NATIONAL GENERAL STRIKE

PY200120 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpts] A possible national strike scheduled for this Thursday is having repercussions throughout the country. Ministers, governors, congressmen, chairmen of different organizations, businessmen, and bank directors all unanimously state that this is not the appropriate time for a general strike and that they do not believe that the national strike will take place as scheduled.

Labor Minister Murilo Macedo stated today that he considers the instructions included in the leaflets distributed by labor union members, recommending a 24-hour general strike on 21 July, a threat to the people of Sao Paulo. Macedo added that he has not yet decided whether he will decree the strike illegal because everything will depend on how it will be conducted.

According to the labor minister, the government always knows how and why a strike begins, but it never knowns how it will end. He explained that he is following the movement, but that public order and the security of citizens must be preserved by the state governments. He feels that the strike will be centered mainly in Sao Paulo.

In Porto Alegre Governor Jair Soares stated that the state more than ever needs everyone's work. This is not the time for any movement which may paralyze the productive process. Today, more than ever, we need everyone's efforts. This is what I consider the most important thing.

In Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro stated that the general strike scheduled for Thursday throughout Brazil surely will not be held. According to Montoro, different appeals have been made to find other forms of protests, especially at this difficult moment.

Minas Gerais Governor Tancredo Neves stated today in Belo Horizonte that he does not believe in the national strike scheduled for 21 July. [Begin Neves recording] I do not believe in the 21 July strike. I am a man of democratic training and I believe in the force of law. I think all movements, though they may be just, are against the law and bring adverse consequences to our society, especially those which promote this kind of movement. [end recording]

Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola stated that this general strike is not in keeping with the country's current situation. [Begin Brizola recording] This is not a very appropriate attitude at this moment. Perhaps it is not the most correct method. [end recording]

Commenting on a possible national strike next Thursday, Luis Otavio Vieira, president of the Rio Grande Do Sul Industries Federation, stated that the strike will not improve the workers' living conditions.

Luis Eulalio Bueno Vidigal, president of the São Paulo State Industries Federation, reported that he forwarded messages to the state governor requesting guarantees for those workers who do not wish to participate in the strike. [Begin Bueno Vidigal recording] We are certain that a great majority of workers want to go to work. The only way they will not go to work is if they are prevented from doing so. And preventing workers from going to work is forbidden by law. So, we have asked the governor, who is the appropriate person, to provide guarantees for the freedom to work, at least to those who want to work, to fulfill their rights. [end recording]

Teofilo de Azeredo, vice president of the National Federation of Banks, stated that the Rio de Janeiro bank employees will not join the national strike scheduled for Thursday. [Begin De Azeredo recording] It has been made very clear that the bank employees will not join this strike. [end recording]

GOVERNORS REPORT FLOOD DAMAGE TO CHAVES

PY191900 Port Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Mario Andreazza reported to the president today on the situation in the flooded southern states. The minister said that industries can be put in operation in 4 months, but that activities in general will only return to normal in 6 months.

The president was also informed today about the effects of floods in Rio Grande do Sul. Governor Jair Soares said that 40 billion cruzeiros will be needed to begin rehabilitating the most affected sectors. He handed over to the president a full report on the situation in the agricultural, transport, health, education, sanitation, industry and commerce sectors.

Flood losses to agriculture in Parana amount to 100 billion cruzeiros, according to a report presented by Governor Jose Richa to the nation's acting president. The Parana Government estimates that 9 billion cruzeiros will be demanded for emergency repair of highways. With the report of another case of drowning in Uniao da Vitoria, the number of deaths in Parana rose to 14. Of the 38 municipalities hit by floods, 6 have been declared in a state of public calamity and 32 in a state of emergency. According to the civil defense, homeless persons total 67,430.

In a meeting with President Chaves, Governor Espiridiao Amin suggested that a special commission be created for the recuperation of Santa Catarina. The objective is to mobilize society through a mechanism for support, consultation, and deliberation to work with the executive branch. Although the survey of flood damage has not been completed, the Industry Secretariat of Santa Catarina estimates that losses amount to 100-150 billion cruzeiros. Seventy-eight percent of enterprises in Santa Catarina are out of commission, and it will take 3 months to bring many of them back into operation. Agricultural losses total 1.2 million tons of grain, especially beans, rice, corn and soybeans, representing 25 percent of Santa Catarina agricultural production. The situation in Puerto Uniao is very serious because the Iguacu River rose to 16.5 meters, and only one of 130 industries has not yet been damaged. Nine percent of the economy of this municipality has sustained damage in areas of activities based on agriculture and logging operations. Of a population of 30,000 in Puerto Uniao, 15,000 people are homeless. Tomorrow the ship (Soares) Dutra will arrive in Sao Francisco do Sul, carrying donations for the flood-afflicted people. There are 42,786 homeless people in Santa Catarina, according to a survey made by the Civil Defense Coordinating Office in conjunction with all groups involved in rendering assistance in the present emergency.

In Rio Grande do Sul, downtown Guaiba is covered by water, the main street is impassable, and houses in Valley Verde Park are still flooded. There are 1,000 people affected and the situation will only improve when the winds from the south decrease. The situation in (Serrinha) has not improved, although the Gravatai River has begun receding. A thousand people are homeless, and 300 of them who are sheltered at the Our Lady of Fatima School have to be provided with powdered milk, medicines, mattresses, and blankets. However, the worst situation is being experienced at Itaqui, where 70 percent of the city is under water, and the Uruguay River level rose to 14.52 meters today, surpassing the historial mark of 13.13 meters in May 1923. In Rio Pardo the level of the (Japue) River went down after 6 months at a level more than 6 meters above normal level.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SEES NO CHANGE IN U.S. RELATIONS

PY190133 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] U.S. policy toward Chile has not changed. The U.S. Department of State has straightened things out by rejecting press reports to the contrary. These remarks were made by (Jaime Lagos), foreign policy director of the Foreign Ministry, in reference to the latest declaration released by the Department of State.

(Lagos) said that there is no change in U.S. policy toward our country as reported by WASHINGTON POST journalist (James) [last name indistinct]. (Lagos) emphasized that the Department of State communique straightened things out and that it is up to the Chileans to decide about their institutional future within the framework of moderation and dialogue proposed by the government on several occasions.

UNION LEADER SEGUEL RELEASED 19 JULY

PY192025 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago. 19 Jul (AFP) -- It has been officially reported that Chilean union leader Rodolfo Seguel, who headed the first days of national protest against General Augusto Pinochet's regime, was released today after 34 days of imprisonment.

His release was ordered by the Court of Appeals of Santiago, where Seguel is on trial in a case brought against him by the government, which has accused him of violating the State Internal Security Law.

INTERIOR MINISTRY APPEALS GABRIEL VALDES CASE

PY191850 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The hearing on the appeal filed by the Interior Ministry against the release of Gabriel Valdes and five other persons has been put off until today. The Supreme Court is to rule on the writ presented by the Interior Ministry against the ruling of the Santiago Court of Appeals.

The postponement stems from the Supreme Court's request to have access to the original records of the case. The records are now held by the judge who tried the case, (Arnoldo Grey). The Court of Appeals ruling had acquitted Gabriel Valdes and five other persons.

INTERIOR MINISTRY INDICTS 54 DETAINEES

PY191514 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The interior minister has pressed charges against 54 of the persons, who exceed 100 in number, who were arrested on 12 July. The charges were filed at the Court of Appeals so that the indictment for violation of the State Internal Security Law may proceed. The 54 defendants were detained by Carabineros in several districts of Santiago while they were engaged in street disturbances. The military courts will try nine of the detainees for mistreating Carabineros on duty.

TALCA BISHOP CALLS FOR END TO TORTURE

PY190420 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Talca, Chile, 17 Jul (AFP) -- Today Talca Bishop Msgr Carlos Gonzalez called for an end to the state of violence and the elimination of torture in the country, and the return of people in exile.

In a letter read to the faithful in all the churches of this agricultural province located 260 km south of Santiago, the bishop supported the exhortation made by Pope John Paul II calling for the elimination of tension in the country.

The bishop also called for the elimination, once and for all, of torture in the country because the practice of torture hurts coexistence.

In his Sunday message, the bishop asked Catholics to pray to achieve normal coexistence among Chileans and demanded the end of the state of emergency. He said: We have been living in a state of emergency for the last 10 years as if we live in a state of abnormality. It has been a long time and we are not on the path to tranquility.

The Talca bishop also called for the return of people in exile because it is man's right to live in his own country, adding that allowing a person to return from exile cannot be based on a benevolent act granted to some poeple.

FIRED COPPER WORKERS SLOWLY BEING REHIRED

PY190326 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1225 GMT 18 Jul 83 .

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 18 Jul (EFE) -- A total of 123 workers, of the 288 that had their El Teniente Mine work contracts cancelled by CODELCO [Copper Corporation], were rehired today.

After his talks with high government officials, including President Augusto Pinochet, Guillermo Medina, a labor leader and state councillor, indicated that as of today more negotiations will be carried out to obtain the rehiring of the workers who were fired as a result of the 16 and 17 June strike.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO PERU -- Santiago, 4 Jul (AFP) -- The Chilean Foreign Ministry confirmed today that Chilean Ambassador to Peru Jose Miguel Barros will complete his mission in Lima on 31 July. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0229 GMT 5 Jul 83 PY]

JUNE INFLATION, UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES -- According to the National Statistics Institute, the June inflation rate was 1.6 percent, with inflation for the first 6 months amounting to 10.1 percent. It was also disclosed that unemployment in greater Santiago dropped slightly to 19.5 percent during the past 6 months. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jul 83 PY]

TRADE BALANCE SURPLUS -- As of 16 June 1983, there was a $644-million trade surplus. This figure may be broken down into $1.844 million for exports and $1.2 billion for imports. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 2 Jul 83 pp 1, a 12 PY]

M-19 DIRECTORATE CONFIRMS DEATH OF JAIME BATEMAN

PA190425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMt 19 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota, 18 Jul (AFP) -- The National Directorate of the 19 April Movement, M-19, confirmed in Bogota that Jaime Bateman Cayon, the leader of the extremist organization, was killed in an airplane accident that occurred in the northwest of the country. A communique signed by the M-19 staff indicated that in the incident, which occurred on 28 April in the Darien area on the border with Panama, former Andean parliamentarian Antonio Escobar, the pilot, Nelly Vivas, and Conrado Marin also died. The latter two were high-ranking M-19 officials.

It was stated that Bateman Cayon, 47, has been succeeded by his second in command, Ivan Marino Ospina, who heads the new National Directorate. Ten others are members of the directorate. Some of them, such as physician Carlos Toledo Plata and Alvaro Fayad, gained their freedom through the amnesty for Colombian guerrillas in effect since November 1982.

Fayad granted an interview to Rita Ganem, the correspondent in Colombia of the Mexican news service TELEVISA. Fayad confirmed Bateman's death and asked Ganem to disseminate the information. The communique started by saying: "With grief, converted into a strong and renewed determination, we report to the Colombian nation, to the Latin American peoples, and to the democrats of the world that Jaime Bateman Cayon, general commander of the M-19 and leader of the Colombian revolution, suffered an accident on 28 April 1983."

The report added: "An intense and exhaustive 80-day search using all available technical and human resources, in jungle terrain while pursued by the enemy army, has allowed us to conclude that a technical malfunction in unfavorable weather disoriented the pilot while on the Santa Marta-Monteria-Chigorodo-Apartado route. He requested navigation assistance from Medellin and Panama, then overflew the Sinu region, which was his destination, and disappeared." After asserting that the search will continue and that any news will be reported to the public, the communique hints that there is no hope of finding Bateman and his companions alive.

According to Fayad, the M-19 leader and his companions were travelling from Santa Marta to Apartado to meet with leaders of the Maoist-oriented People's Liberation Army, EPL, as part of an effort to unify the Colombian guerrillas. Rumors that Bateman was headed for Panama started when pilot Escobar, who had become disoriented, requested assistance from Panama control. This gave rise to the assumption that the accident had occurred in Panama. Fayad said that, as usual when Bateman boarded the former parliamentarian's aircraft, the pilot filed a false flight plan with the national aeronautics authorities.

The communique stresses the M-19's decision to fight by extolling Bateman's (alias Commander Pablo) personality, and asserts: "We will comply by making an appeal for peace and for a dialogue and also by doing everything for peace as the sole requirement for justice and dignity. We will comply by strengthening our organization in power and men. Our organization is an alternate power that can overcome the militarized oligarchy. We will comply by building a real, deep, and national democracy." The communique is signed by 18 commanders of the "military force and regional command," including Rosemberg Pabon, who led the seizure of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota for 2 months. During this period in early 1980, a score of foreign diplomats accredited in Colombia were held hostage. Pabon was amnestied when he was in prison. He and Marino Ospina currently lead guerrilla groups operating in the south, in the wooded area of Putumayo bordering Ecuador.

It is appropriate to point out that the communique deems Escobar, the plane's pilot and former Conservative Party parliamentarian, "a friend and companion who participated courageously and loyally in important politico-military tasks."

Havana on Bateman's Death

FL191330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The National Directorate of Colombia's M-19 guerrilla movement has confirmed in Bogota the death of the maximum leader of the organization, Jaime Bateman Cayon. The communique signed by high-level M-19 officials stated that Bateman died on 28 April of this year when the small plane in which he was traveling crashed in an isolated region of northern Colombia. There was a heavy storm in the area at the time. Three other persons from the M-19 directorate also died in the crash.

CURFEW IN BUENAVENTURA TO CONTROL STRIKERS

PA190436 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Cali -- Mayor Astrid Alvear has imposed a curfew in Buenaventura in an attempt to prevent incidents like those that occurred this afternoon. A demonstration by Colombian ports (COLPUERTOS) workers developed into a confrontation with the army and police. The clash had to be controlled by force. Several policemen and soldiers were injured in the clash near the [words indistinct] installations. A (?truck) was burned by the demonstrators. Buenaventura is now under absolute control of the military and police deployed to the port to control the situation experienced since 5 July when the COLPUERTOS workers began their strike.

Armed Forces Control Buenaventura

PA191410 Bogota Emisoras CAROCOL Network in Spanish- 1215 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Cali -- The military forces have assumed operational control of Buenaventura to prevent public disorders like those that occurred yesterday, which left two dead and a dozen injured. In the incidents that occurred when police prevented the seizure of Cisneros Square in the port city of Buenaventura, Miguel Sanchez, a worker of COLPUERTOS [Colombian Port Enterprise], and Fabio Garcia, a local student, were killed. A curfew was in effect until 0600, with patrolling by members of the naval base, the military police of the Third Brigade, and the national police.

Vigilance at the Buenaventura sea terminal has been intensified at the request of manager, [name indistinct].

INCREASED REBEL ACTION REPORTED BY ARMED FORCES

PA190500 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2140 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Bogota, 18 Jul (DPA) -- Military authorities have reported intensified guerrilla action in Antioquia Department, northwest Colombia. Military spokesmen said that commandos from the National Liberation Army (ELN), the People's Liberation Army (EPL), and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) had attacked several areas in the last few hours.

In the first incident, in Medellin, capital of the department located 450 km from Bogota, an ELN urban commando group of seven men and one woman killed three policemen who had entered a bar to purchase refreshments. Ironically, the bar where the incident took place is named "Colt 45."

GUERRILLAS ASSAULT TWO NORTHERN VILLAGES

PA190120 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1608 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Medellin, 18 Jul (EFE) -- Guerrilla groups attacked two northern Colombian villages today and, after haranguing the villagers, proceeded to loot the stores, it was officially reported. A spokesman at the 4th Military Brigade headquarters in Medellin, Department of Antioquia, told EFE that a Popular Liberation Army cell had taken over Puerto Claver municipality. The guerrillas tied up police inspector Luis Carlos Mena and, after shouting revolutionary slogans and looting the stores and government offices, fled toward the region's mountaineous area.

Another group of rebels, from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, also staged an assault at Puerto Triunfo, stealing clothes, food, and medicines. These guerrillas, as in the other attack, harangued the villagers and fled.

Military patrols have been sent into the area to try to locate the rebels.

U.S. LIGHT PLANE CRASHES ON ALLEGED DRUG FLIGHT

PA181319 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] A U.S. plane that entered the country illegally to transport marijuana has crashed. The pilot died and a crew member was injured. The twin-engine executive [word indistinct] crashed near (Montico), Fundacion.

The Magdalena [word indistinct] has said that the injured crew-member has been identified as (Pilopi Sales Green), who is in a coma in section 4 of Santa Marta's San Juan de Dios Hospital. The injured man has third-degree burns on most of his body. The pilot has not been identified, since his body burned completely.

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO STATION -- Antonio Sanchez has installed a local radio station in Ansermanuevo, Valle del Cauca Department. The station, called Antena del Norte, broadcasts musical, commercial, cultural, and sports programs. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 5 Jul 83 p 16 PA]

NEW LEFTIST NEWSPAPER -- On Thursday, 14 July 83, the newspaper MARCHA SOCIALISTA will begin circulation throughout the country; its editorial staff is headed by Gerardo Molina; its publisher is journalist Hernando Lopez. It will be the official mouthpiece of Firmes, a leftist coalition movement, and of the Socialist Coordinator [not further identified]. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Jul 83 p 6-a PA]

REFINANCING OF FOREIGN DEBT 'COMPLETED'

PA121430 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The refinancing of the public and private foreign debt has been completed. Approximately 50 percent of the creditor banks have given written responses regarding a new loan for $430 million. The announcement was made by Monetary Board President Jose Antonio Correa, who has returned from New York where he met with all members of the negotiating committee to obtain reports on the creditor banks' reaction to the proposal on refinancing the public and private debt, a new credit for $431 million, and maintenance of the credit lines for foreign trade.

Correa explained that the first two have been virtually accepted. As regards the new loan for the Central Bank, favorable written responses have been received from over 50 percent of the banks. It is expected that other responses will be received this week from those banks which have verbally indicated that they will participate in the financing, the board's president reported.

GREAT ECONOMIC LOSSES CAUSED BY RAINY SEASON

PA182350 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The intense rains that have lashed Ecuador for 9 consecutive months and that still have not ended, have caused substantial economic losses to the national agricultural and livestock sectors, especially along the coast, where damage has been estimated at more than 20 billion sucres. In addition to this harsh reality, the Ecuadorean people continues to suffer the consequences of a reduction in the total production of leading food products, with serious economic consequences.

The Agriculture and Livestock Ministry has estimated losses in production between October 1982, when the rainy season started, and December 1983 at 11.5 billion sucres. It has been asserted that agricultural and livestock production will be reduced by 32 percent. Export products will decrease 39.5 percent, cocoa production would be reduced by 39 percent and coffee production by 5.5 percent. To these must be added losses from the livestock and fishing sector, for a grand total of 13 billion sucres in the agricultural and livestock sector. Infrastructure losses might be some 6.5 billion sucres in nonagrarian sectors -- social, transport, industry, and other areas. All this means that total losses might be some 20 billion sucres.

In addition, the underemployed represent 75 percent of the work force. This worsens social problems through the creation of an unprecedented migration of peasants, according to a source investigating this situation. The source added that underemployment is one of the most difficult problems the country faces. This fact, because it is directly related to the population's purchasing power, directly affects a majority of Ecuadoreans who rely on their jobs as their only source of income.

BRIEFS

PRC ASSISTANCE -- The PRC Government has offered Ecuadorean Institute of Electrification assistance in building and installing a minihydroelectric plant, according to an official note. The agreement will include a long-term, interest-free loan of $2 million. This information was provided by Ambassador Ding Hao, PRC ambassador to Quito. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jul 83 PA]

GENERAL NOEL ON STRUGGLE AGAINST SHINING PATH

PY172328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1054 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 16 Jul (EFE) -- General Clemente Noel Moral has stated here that the Peruvian extremist organization "Shining Path was formed 18 years ago with open support from the teaching profession and with many followers who are now participating in the armed struggle." The chief of the political-military command of the emergency zone added in statements to the press that "Shining Path is an organization which has opened its doors, and the whole left is entering by that door."

He added: "It is very difficult to ascertain whether the Shining Path is acting alone, or if there is cooperation from the entire Left, despite the fact that they say that some are for elections and others for violence. All of them are guilty of the irresponsible opposition the government is encountering." Noel said that "other groups are taking advantage" of the struggle being waged by the Maoist organization, headed by former university teacher Abimael Guzman, alias Comrade Gonzalo.

In another part of his press statement, Noel empasized that human rights are not being violated by the police forces but rather by the Shining Path, which murders men, women, children, and old people.

Noel also stated that the organization keeps young boys in its ranks by threatening to kill them or their relatives if they do not join the movement, and that it is not true that they become members because of ideological conviction or fanaticism. The general said: "The Shining Path has become convinced that the people do not wish to support it and that it has lost support because of the actions of the police forces. It has, therefore, decided to lay waste to this zone in order to populate it with other people because the peasants no longer serve those purposes." He also argued that the peasant class "cannot support subversion because we belong to a people with traditions, customs, and a way of life which should be respected, which the Shining Path does not."

Noel said that there were teachers at Ayacucho University who had come from other countries to help subversion and who supported the activities of Abimael Guzman; he accused missions from other countries "which I do not wish to name" of handing over a great deal of money to the subversives. He also criticized a certain type of press which "lacks prestige and is motivated by ideologies which are foreign to the real Peruvian situation and only seek to do harm."

"As a soldier, I have received a mission and I am going to fulfill it whether the leftist press likes it or not," he stressed in another part of the interview. "I find that we are destroying the work of 18 years in a few months, so I admire the Peruvian soldier, the marine, the airman, and the policeman who are carrying out their work in an extraordinary way."

HAVANA RADIO ON SHINING PATH BOMB ATTACKS

PA171844 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] The Peruvian Government has reorganized the National Committee for International Broadcasts [Comision Nacional de Difusion en el Exterior] to counteract anti-Peruvian campaigns that result in distorted reports on armed actions and attacks.

According to other reports from Lima, there have been more dynamite attacks in Ayacucho Department, attributed to the Shining Path armed group. The residence of District Attorney (Lester Sasha Batisda) in Huanta Province has been dynamited. (Sasha) is the district attorney in charge of the case involving the journalists who were murdered in January in the town of Uchuraccay.

EL DIARIO MARCA, which is edited in Lima, has reported that five Shining Path militants set fire to the wooden bridge at Opacay and blocked other roads to Huanta. Other Shining Path militants used incendiary bombs in an attack on the San Juan Bautista District council building and on business centers in the city of Ayacucho, according to the Peruvian daily LA PRENSA.

HAVANA ON INTERIOR MINISTER'S STATEMENTS, DEATHS

PA181837 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Peruvian Interior Minister Luis Percovich has announced that the council of ministers will adopt a final decision on the traditional military parade that should be held on 29 July, which might be canceled due to the current state of emergency. He added that the council will also decide whether to extend for another 30 days the state of emergency established at the end of May. Percovich said that the police have made important arrests of individuals who participated in the attack on the headquarters of the ruling Popular Action party on 11 July.

The Lima newspaper LA REPUBLICA reported that 30 peasants were shot to death and beheaded in (Huailay), Huanta Province, by a group of the clandestine Shining Path organization.

In Ayacucho, nurse Hermistina Gastolich was shot to death by Shining Path members who accused her of betraying their cause.

(Willy Fernandez), mayor of the populous San Martin de Porres district in Lima, was arrested by the police and accused of carrying out terrorist actions and participating in a national strike in March.

ANTITERRORISM POLICE DIRECTORATE CREATED

PY190318 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 8 Jul 83 P A-8

[Text] The Antiterrorism Police Directorate has been created. It is a specialized organization of the Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] and will investigate and prepare cases regarding terrorist "action and subversion" in all its forms throughout the nation.

The high degree "of training of PIP personnel which, together with the antisubversive police, has carried out important investigative work with positive results based on the discovery of a high percentage of criminal actions carried out by subversive individuals," is acknowledged in Supreme Resolution 0140-83 INPI [expansion unknown] of 5 July 1983.

The PIP's new Police Directorate is headed by Colonel Victor Gastelu Welch and includes personnel that are "highly specialized in the fight against terrorism: Explosives experts, ballistics experts, and experts in every form of dactylography and police identification methods."

U.S. FOUNDATION ACCUSED OF AIDING COMMUNISTS

PY190418 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0048 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 17 Jul (EFE) -- Today the Lima daily LA PRENSA reported that the U.S. Inter-American Foundation has granted nearly $2 million to subsidize Peruvian organizations "run by communist leaders."

The daily indicates that the money was received during 1982 as donations by 27 local organizations and that the majority of them "have in their leadership people of well-known communist tendencies." The daily says that, according to the U.S. foundation's annual report, the Peruvian organizations favored with the donations include El Rescate Civil Association of popular solidarity committees [asociacion civil de comites de solidaridad popular el rescate], the feminist associations Maria Jesus Alvarado and Peru-Mujer, in addition to the Institute of Peruvian Studies [Instituto de Estudios Peruanos]. The daily adds that the Inter-American Foundation, which gets practically all its funds from the U.S. Congress, has granted donations to Peruvian organizations for over $14 million in the last decade.

In the last few weeks, the Peruvian police has been investigating the destination of funds sent to Peru by foreign institutions after President Belaunde said that some of these organizations encouraged subversion.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS DIE IN HELICOPTER CRASH

PY181408 Paris AFP in Spanish 1349 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 18 Jul (AFP) -- Four persons burned to death when a military helicopter crashed yesterday after having carried to Cuzco airport a French military delegation, according to information released here today. The helicopter, which crashed into a powerline pylon before falling to the ground, had carried only a few minutes earlier a French military delegation headed by Chief of Staff Bernard Capillou from the Machu Picchu archeological site to the Cuzco Airport, located 1,000 km southeast of Lima.

The Air Force helicopter was flown by Commander Armando Antezana, who died together with mechanic Juan Fernandez, German photographer and correspondent of the magazine Stern, Werner Lang, and cameraman Jorge Althaus. The damage to the powerline pylon blacked out certain sectors of Cuzco, the sources reported. Meanwhile, the French military delegation returned to Lima yesterday without any problems.

NAVY TO RECEIVE SUBMARINE BUILT IN FRG

PY151928 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The Peruvian Navy Commander in Chief Vice Admiral Ricardo Zevallos Newton has left for the FRG to receive the fourth and last of the submarines purchased from the FRG by the Peruvian Navy. Vice Admiral Zevallos said in brief statements to the press at Jorge Chavez Airport that the Peruvian flag will be raised on this submarine during a ceremony on 12 July at the Kiel (FRG) shipyard, where this submarine and the other three that are already in Peru were built. "This is the fourth submarine of the 209 type ordered for construction through an agreement between the two governments," he said.

Vice Admiral Zevallos said that the submarine will arrive in Callao port in late August. "The submarine is coming with its own crew, which is being properly trained to operate the vessel," he remarked finally.

POLITICIANS SCORED FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM DIALOGUE

Foreign Minister's Remarks

PY200151 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0257 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 18 Jul (EFE) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso and General Julio Rapela, the commander of the Army's 1st Division, today criticized the attitude of political leaders who "obstruct" the national democratization process.

Speaking at a ceremony to commemorate the 153d anniversary of the enactment of the Constitution, Maeso said that political parties unilaterally withdrew from the dialogue that was being held to discuss the constitutional amendment. He added that "Either with or without the participation of political parties," Uruguay will have a new constitution this year just "as it is demanded by the circumstances and in keeping with our commitment to the people.

Maeso thus ratified the communique that was issued last Friday through which the Uruguayan military regime confirms that it will continue with the national democratization program, with elections for 1984, and a constitution to be imposed by the government if political parties refuse to participate in the dialogue.

Cesar Rapela Statement

PY191345 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] General Julio Cesar Rapela, chairman of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission, COMASPO, has labeled the attitude of some politicians as criminal. General Rapela talked to Radio El Espectador at the conclusion of the Constitution anniversary celebration. General Rapela said that he has seen some politicians singing Communist style slogans on 18 July Avenue. He indicated that the political party representatives who attended the meeting in the Parque Hotel did not accurately report to the population on the result of the meeting. He said that if this situation prevails, sad times are awaiting the country. This is what he said:

[Begin Rapela recording] I cannot at this time tell you what steps we are going to take because we must first study what is going to happen with the political leaders, whether they are coming back to the dialogue or not. At this time I am very concerned, I see with great pain, how some politicians are acting with a great deal of irresponsibility, an attitude which I dare to label as criminal, because I have seen on one of the television channels how these politicians go into the streets, apparently on the warpath, shouting typical communist slogans such as "The Military Dictatorship Will Come To an End," "They Must Go," which are the slogans most frequently used by the communists. These politicians, instead of telling the people the truth about what happened in the Parque Hotel, are inciting the people against the government and the Armed Forces. This can lead to a very sad situation for the country. This is what I am worried about.

The discussions in the Parque Hotel are different from what they are telling the population. The truth about the Parque Hotel meeting is that the Armed Forces want to institutionalize the things which the politicians, and the 1972 Congress elected by the people, voted to fight subversion, that was the state of war which we called the state of subversion.

We want to institutionalize what the political leaders agreed to do in 1972 as a means to hold the subversives longer than normal to interrogate them. We want to talk to the politicians and we asked them to submit a proposal for national security. We have not received an answer to this request.

We also want, for the sake of national security -- in accordance with the UN civil rights report approved in 1966 and ratified by the Uruguayan Government, which even promulgated a law to consolidate these rights -- the suspension of some individual guarantees and rights. We also want for the sake of national security that the government elected by the people -- we are not talking about the Armed Forces but the government elected by the people -- to make use of these rights. This is the truth about the Parque Hotel meeting. As the foreign minister said in a speech today, we are not against the people's rights. On the contrary, we are trying to give the future government elected by the people the necessary tools to prevent subversion from violating these rights and from preventing the people from freely working, studying and moving about, as it happened before 1973. This is what I wanted to explain. Thank you very much. [End recording]

THOUSANDS EVACUATE DUE TO URUGUAY RIVER FLOOD

PY200137 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Salto, Uruguay, 19 Jul (AFP) -- It was disclosed in Montevideo today that some 5,000 persons were affected by the floods caused by a mass of water which, after flooding southern Brazil, is partially invading Uruguayan territory by the overflowing Uruguay River. The report adds that up to this afternoon more than 3,000 riverside dwellers received official aid in evacuating their homes which had been flooded, while a similar number of persons evacuated themselves while the Uruguay River water level continued to rise.

In Bella Union, on the border with Brazil, the river water rose 10 meters beyond its normal level and has already penetrated 500 meters into the urban area after flooding the traditional and largest Uruguayan sugarcane plantations. Many of the evacuees have been lodged in tents. In Saltos, 500 km northeast of Montevideo, the waters have already covered the low neighborhoods of the city where the river water today reached 15.75 meters beyond its normal level. As a consequence more than 1,500 persons have been forced to leave their homes. Something similar is happening in Paysandu, 120 km down river, but it is expected that the situation here will worsen in the next few hours.

In the meantime it was reported from the Brazilian city of Uruguayana, on the border with Uruguay and Argentina, that its inhabitants are short of supplies, water and food and that one neighborhood has been completely covered by the water. At the same time it was disclosed that in the Argentine city of Concordia, which is across the river from Saltos, more than 20,000 of its inhabitants have been evacuated and that 32 percent of the urban area is flooded. Railway communications between Concordia and Saltos which run across the bridge built over the Salto Grande hydroelectric dam are cut because the rails are seriously damaged in the Argentine city.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES -- The Central Bank's international reserves dropped from $114.1 million at the end of March 1983 to $81.1 million at the end of April 1983. Since the beginning of the year they have decreased $70.5 million. Similarly the Central Bank's gold reserves dropped from approximately 3.4 million to 2.6 million troy ounces from the third quarter of 1982 to April 1983. The market value of the Central Bank's gold reserves is approximately $1 billion. The gold reserves are distributed as follows: $346.9 million at the Central Bank, $47.5 million in custody abroad serving as guarantee, $8.7 million are deposited abroad and $200,000 have been used for coinage. [figures as published] [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA 25 Jun 83 p 7 La Semana supplement PY]

HERRERA CAMPINS PLEASED WITH CANCUN RESULTS

PA181840 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1948 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Caracas, 17 Jul (DPA) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today said in Caracas that he is "highly satisfied with the results of the Cancun meeting and the document signed there."

Shortly after his arrival at the international airport of the Venezuelan capital at dawn, the president said that he had gone to the Mexican resort with optimism and that on his return to Caracas "I am even more optimistic." Regarding his meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, he said that it had been "a very cordial meeting" and that they had analyzed topics of bilateral interest and ratified the San Jose agreement that facilitates the payment of the petroleum bills of Central American and some Caribbean countries.

Herrera Campins reiterated that "peace in Central America can only be achieved in the measure that the region's economic development is achieved." He added that "peace will be consolidated when true pluralistic democracies are really established in the area."

"The problem of the Contadora Group," he added, "is difficult because immediate expectations are sometimes exaggerated. The Central American countries, which are the ones directly involved, need to respect the Group's good faith, have confidence in its objectives, and respect its efforts."

HAVANA ON DEATH OF PCV FOUNDER MACHADO

PA181832 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Gustavo Machado, president of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV] has died at 85 in Caracas. He is described as one of the main figures of Venezuelan politics in this century. Machado fought in the ranks of the revolutionary popular army of Augusto Cesar Sandino in Nicaragua and he was a constant fighter against the tyrannical regimes that oppressed the Venezuelan people.

The late leader embraced socialism as a result of the triumph of the October Revolution in czarist Russia and, consistent with his anticolonialist spirit, in the 1920's he and a small group of fighters seized by assault the Island of Curacao, a possession of the Netherlands.

In parliament, Gustavo Machado defended the people's interests during the Romulo Betancourt government and led his party to the insurrection against the system, for which he was imprisoned. The remains of PCV founder Gustavo Machado will lie in state at PCV headquarters and the parliament, and he will be buried in Caracas in Monday.

DPRK VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL191050 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0218 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Bilateral relations between Mexico and the DPRK have expanded over the last 2 years and will be strengthened this year, Kim (Sung-kuk) DPRK vice minister of foreign affairs, has asserted.

Interviewed at Mexico City airport upon arrival from his country, the diplomat said he is interested in learning about the President Miguel de la Madrid administration's plans to combat the economic and financial crisis the country is facing.

He said his country and Mexico had set the goals of building a new society, maintaining national independence, and seeking channels and instruments of peace in international forums.

Regarding the meeting he will have with the Mexican chief executive, he said he hoped it would be based on the economic reorganization policies which Mexico has announced.

Kim (Sung-kuk) and his delegation of Korean officials will also meet with Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and other senior Mexican officials throughout the week.

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SUPPLIERS TO BEGIN 8 SEP

FL191223 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2135 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Bank of Mexico reported today that on 8 September foreign suppliers will receive 50 percent of the total amount of dollars deposited by Mexican businessmen to pay debts they had contracted before December 1982.

In a communique, the bank states that these payments will focus on debts which fell due before 30 June, that they will include interests and that the remaining 50 percent will be paid 6 months later, that is, by 8 March 1984.

In accordance with the timetable for payment of debts to foreign suppliers announced by the Bank of Mexico on 28 February -- which had been in force until Friday, 15 July -- those debts which had been contracted before 20 December 1982 and fell due before 30 June 1983 through Ficorca, Turst Fund for Monetary Exchange Risk Coverage [Fideicomiso de Cobertura de Riesgo Cambiario], will be paid 1 month ahead of schedule.

The bank states that since the country's balance of payments has been favorable in recent months, since there is foreign currency available, and since payment of due debts will help bring Mexican trade relations with the world back to normal, debtor companies can now exercise the rights they instituted on their dollar deposits to pay their creditors.

The bank also states that this mechanism, which will allow Mexican companies to pay their debts in dollars, will be instrumental in replenishing the supply of imported inputs needed to put the country's productive system back into operation.

The bank adds that it will soon announce a package of measures concerning payment to foreign suppliers of debts which will fall due in the short- and medium-term and that it will set forth a program for payment of those debts which have already fallen due but which had not been included in the 28 February timetable, whose implementation will begin today.

The bank also notes that when this mechanism was announced it was indicated that Ficorca would announce by mid-August the timetable for payment of deposits to take place over a period which will not exceed 2 years.

LEFTISTS BLAMED FOR BOMB EXPLOSIONS

Finance Ministry Evacuated

PA192013 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1818 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Panama City, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian security authorities today ordered the evacuation of the Finance Ministry building in this capital, as well as other nearby buildings, after receiving a phone call claiming that bombs had been placed there, according to a ministry source today.

The employees remained near the ministry building, located on Peru Avenue of this capital, while security and fire department personnel inspected the premises, failing to find any bombs.

Four small bombs have exploded in the last 8 days (two in entertainment centers, one in a store, and another at a school of the national university). According to journalistic sources, the self-styled "Revolutionary Front for National Liberation" has claimed credit for placing the bombs.

Explosion in Shopping Mall

PA200016 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] A bomb exploded this afternoon in a bathroom of the slotmachine casino located at El Dorado shopping mall in Panama City. The explosion occurred at 1220 and it was learned that there was no one in the area at the time. The explosion, which destroyed one of the bathrooms and part of the ceiling, was heard in the gambling area where the clients, mostly shopping mall employees, were enjoying their lunch hour.

Fragments of the bomb were picked up by security agents to be used in the investigation. This is the fifth bomb placed in various businesses of the capital city in the past 8 days. Last week explosions occurred at the Ancon Inn and El Manchego, two nightclubs; yesterday at the Tivoli store in Calidonia and at the Commerce School at the University of Panama.

In addition to today's explosion at the El Dorado Casino, two false alarms were received at the Electoral Tribunal on Ecuador Avenue and at the Finance Ministry on Peru Avenue. The two buildings were vacated while specialized security personnel searched for the bombs.

Bombings at University, Store

PA191425 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Wilfi Jimenez, Migdalia Fuentes, and Jose Montero]

[Excerpts] A fourth bomb went off last night in this capital after somebody announced that it had been planted at the Commerce School of the University of Panama. The bomb went off at 2130. No one was injured, but the blast caused considerable material damage.

In the afternoon, another tip had sent LA PRENSA reporters to the Tivoli Store in Calidonia, where another bomb was reportedly to explode. Although G-2 units as well as the store employees and executives conducted a careful search, the bomb was not located. However, several hours later, a National Guard spokesman told this newspaper that the bomb had gone off in cubbyhole No 33 in the store's parcel-check area without causing much damage.

The bomb that went off last night at the University, as well as those that exploded in the Ancon Inn and Manchego bars, were all reported in advance to LA PRENSA staff. An anonymous voice on the phone claimed that these actions are being carried out by the Revolutionary Front for National Liberation, in the course of an alleged antidrug struggle.

On this occasion, the anonymous informant asked that the authorities be notified in order to prevent harm to "innocent victims." This has been done each time that calls have been received, and the authorities have deployed special personnel to the places indicated.

Last night's explosion led to the evacuation of the Commerce School buildings and to the suspension of classes. Student Abel Rodriguez Santizo told LA PRENSA that last Friday a voice on the phone informed the Dean's Office that a bomb would explode at that school, but neither the dean nor the students ascribed any importance to the call. The bomb at the school destroyed one of the toilets in the men's room on the second floor and blew off the door. G-2 and firefighting units were still investigating the case in the evening.

G-2 Comments on Explosions

PA200011 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The National Guard trusts that it will soon be able to solve the cases of bomb attacks which have occured in the past few hours, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of G-2 of the National Guard, announced during an exclusive interview with Televisora Nacional.

[Begin recording][Unidentified reporter] Colonel Diaz, the people in Panama City are alarmed because of the terrorist wave experienced the past few hours. What information can you offer on this?

[Diaz Herrera] With pleasure, Donadio. I really don't want to elaborate too much on this, because we do have some elements with which we are working, together with a group of specialists in the matter. We would rather not advance information that could lead us, as I am sure we will be able to do, to find the person or persons involved in these criminal actions. At this time I would not describe the situation as a wave, because we don't believe it is that big. We do believe that there is a problem and we have to accept it. We are working on it and would like to ask, through the media, that everyone help avoid panic. There is a problem, and we have to find the root of that problem: who is responsible. I repeat that our personnel are working, and we hope to determine very soon who the responsible persons are so that they can be placed in the hands of justice and the proper authorities. [end recording]

President Blames Leftists

PA200215 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Dulcidio Gonzalez, president of the National Council of Private Enterprises, CONEP, said that leftist groups are involved with placing bombs throughout the capital city.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] In recent days a situation of instability and violence has been experienced in Panama City, when several bombs exploded in various areas of the city, damaging infrastructures and wounding one person. How does Panamanian private enterprise view these events?

[Gonzalez] ...I said -- and I said it not because I am more intelligent than others, but because this was something that could be foreseen -- that General Paredes' words were going to bring something like this. I said it. Fidel Castro will give his answer to General Paredes. Whoever does not wish to see it... Now they are saying that it is a drug business. This has nothing to do with drugs. Why cover it up with drugs? Give it the right name. Fidel Castro is giving the National Guard General Staff his answer. He is answering General Paredes. Of course we will suffer, we have one man wounded already. May God protect us so that there will be no more wounded, but definitely, Fidel Castro, through the people he has here -- very nicely paid and obeying his orders -- is doing the work. This is what I wish to say, and probably I am getting very close to one of those bombs. [end recording]

PRO-SANDINIST PROTEST 'PROBABLE' AT U.S. EMBASSY

PA200026 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Student organizations, solidarity committees with the Central American peoples, and people's organization gathered today on the fourth anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution. The groups began gathering at 1700 at the Urraca Park and moved, as a demonstration, to Santa Ana Park where they will hold a meeting. Before the meeting there will be picketing, probably taking place at this time, at the U.S. Embassy.

On 19 July 1979 the Sandinist revolution triumphed in Nicaragua when Anastasio Somoza was overthrown. Today's demonstration also includes a protest against U.S. participation in the Central American conflict, the organizers of the demonstration said.

AMADO ON CONTADORA GROUP, CANCUN AGREEMENT

PA200120 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 19 Jul 83 p 1, p 16

[Excerpts] Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III has said at a press conference that the Cancun document will achieve its objectives solely and exclusively to the extent the Central American countries experiencing the conflict are themselves interested in achieving peace.

He warned that "It cannot be an imposed decision."

Amado met with the local and international press to assess the results of the meeting last weekend in Cancun, Mexico that was attended by the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama.

Juan Jose Amado III told CRITICA that the establishment of contact with guerrilla groups are struggling against some Central American governments, is not within the purview of the Contadora group, "because that is not our objective on a diplomatic level."

He added that "Our system is to deal bilaterally with internationally recognized governments. We cannot go outside these talks to establish contact with diverse groups, independently of whether they lean to the left or right."

However, in his statement to CRITICA Amado explained that there are provisions for "joint commissions" in the Cancun agreement.

This encompasses a number of coordinating efforts that each country's armed forces must implement. As an example, he said that "Surveillance of border areas will have to be the responsibility of each Central American nation's military forces."

In conclusion, the Panamanian foreign minister said that to make that possibility a reality, "They (the armed forces) will have to participate effectively and efficiently."

COSTA RICA

MONGE AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR CANCUN DECLARATION

PA191559 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Report from the presidential house by journalist William Cespedes]

[Text] With regard to the Cancun Declaration signed yesterday in Mexico by the four presidents of the Contadora Group, President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez has issued a press communique recalling that on the occasion of his inauguration on 8 May 1982 the chiefs of state who honored Costa Rica with their presence signed a joint communique, in which, among other things, they reiterated their conviction that the only way to solve the problems that affect Central America and the Caribbean is through the implementation of peaceful procedures in accordance with the law, and they therefore condemned all forms of violence that run contrary to freedom and to [words indistinct].

The government of the republic, President Monge's declaration states, views with marked pleasure the fact that the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela have agreed with the initatives endorsed by Costa Rica to restore peace and concord in Central America, stressing this lofty goal with their indisputable prestige.

The Costa Rican Government is particularly pleased with the president's statement that it is necessary to speed up the efforts for peace, in proposals that might effectively help resolve the Central American conflict. The Costa Rican Government has insisted on the need to activate the Contadora Group's efforts, because in that manner the foreign ministers of Central America and the Contadora Group will have a broad, realistic, and practical agenda for their next meeting, President Monge's declaration indicates.

The Costa Rican Government receives with a highly positive attitude the commitments suggested in the general plan contained in the Cancun Declaration, because they are (?based on) disarmament, neutrality, dialogue, social justice, freedom, and democracy, all of which happily coincide with the proposals made by the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. [sentence as heard]

[Words indistinct] can one mention the following national accomplishments, which reflect in practice the concerns expressed in the Cancun Declaration.

President Monge adds: Costa Rica has remained neutral in every war for over two decades. This democracy voluntarily and unilaterally disarmed itself. In 1982 it proposed to Nicaragua the creation of a mixed commission which, after being accepted by the neighboring country, would seek solutions to any situation that might emerge at the common border. It has asked the Contadora Group to send a mission of observers [passage indistinct] in the electoral process.

Finally, President Monge's declaration notes: At the next Contadora meeting on 28 July Costa Rica will strive to contribute politically to the peace initiatives adopted, and to the careful and positive examination that the proposals made by the presidents of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela deserve, so that the commitments and agreements that will set in motion the longed-for peace process for the Central American peoples can be reached as soon as possible.

These were quotes from President Monge Alvarez' delcaration regarding the document released by the four Contadora Group presidents yesterday in Cancun.

EL SALVADOR

OFFICIAL ON REJECTION OF CONTADORA TECHNICAL GROUP

PA192245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2106 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran diplomacy does not want to weaken the strength of the efforts currently being made by the Contadora Group, but other alternatives to resolve the Central American conflicts could be adopted "as determined by the circumstances."

In an interview with ACAN-EFE, Alejandro Gomez Vides, Salvadoran deputy foreign minister, said that the Contadora Group must be given "preeminence," but that the support is offered "without disregarding the circumstances," since "Central American policy is changing so fast that what is true today will probably have changed by tomorrow."

The deputy foreign minister pointed out that "at this moment" El Salvador is not considering approaching the OAS to resolve the problems of the isthmus, although it would do so if new suggestions called for such a step.

Gomez Vides indicated the defects "in the mechanism," that according to him brought about the Salvadoran, Costa Rican, Honduran, and Guatemalan rejection of the work being done by the "Contadora Technical Group."

This group, formed by representatives of the Contadora countries (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) and the five Central American nations, met on 21 and 22 June to analyze the political, social, economic, and security issues and draft recommendations for the upcoming meeting of the foreign ministers of the region in late July.

However, according to the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister, this group "did not do an adequate job because it did not fulfill the requirements placed on it and failed in its attempt to produce a document that would reflect what had been discussed."

Gomes Vides added that "the delegations returned to their countries without knowing the end product, and this brought about rejection by the Costa Rican, Salvadoran, Honduran, and Guatemalan foreign ministers."

Gomez Vides believes that the rejection of the work does not mean sidelining of the Contadora Group, but only a delay in its activities.

The deputy foreign minister also said that the Salvadoran Government still has no answer to the "commitments" asked for by the Contadora Group presidents during their recent meeting in Cancun, Mexico. Gomes Vides added that the cabinet is studying this specific proposal and that the final decision will be announced by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana, or as a joint reply with his Costa Rican, Honduran, and Guatemalan colleagues. He stated that the meeting of Central American foreign ministers, excluding the Nicaraguan foreign minister, in Guatemala today is to prepare for the upcoming meeting in late July with leaders of Nicaraguan diplomacy and the Contadora Group.

Gomes Vides added that Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena is taking to the meeting in Guatemala a plan to answer the requests made in Cancun and is aware that Honduras and Costa Rica will also present their plans "and will try to adopt a position in common."

The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister absolutely rejected any belligerent attitude against Nicaragua, even while demanding that the Sandinist regime keep its promise of political pluralism made before the OAS when seeking that organization's political support to overthrow General Anastasio Somoza.

"We would lke Nicaragua to head towards democracy, but this is a matter the Nicaraguans must decide. We don't think they are fulfilling them (the agreements for political pluralism), but that is their problem," he added.

"El Salvador has maintained an attitude of great prudence, despite the fact that Nicaragua is constantly attacking us in international forums, not only by voting against us, but by backing statements of condemnation made against El Salvador, and at times even drafting them."

In conclusion, the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister said the the tension in Central America has increased, but this has brought about "greater concern to see these tensions decrease." "In El Salvador, the one thing we don't want to hear about is war in Central America," Gomes Vides added.

AMNESTY BOARD MEMBER ON RESULTS OF AMNESTY LAW

PA190440 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] "The country's pacification is an overall procss that calls for several steps, and the amnesty law is one of them; therefore, it cannot be said that it is a success or failure."

This newspaper asked Monsignor Freddy Delgado, member of the Amnesty Board, to give his opinion about the results of this law, which the Constituent Assembly has extended for 1 month. He said: "This is a process within the government's struggle to achieve peace."

Like the amnesty law, the elections are a momentous step within the pacification process. This is a true, feasible dialogue to achieve peace and "not with persons who claim to represent the people."

What is important, the clergyman added, is to consult with the people and hope that at some moment, which no one can predict, we will attain the peace everyone talks so much about."

Monsignor Delgado said that the extension of the amnesty law was foreseeable because the number of people who sought shelter under it has increased considerably in the last few days.

He said that 778 people had been pardoned as of yesterday, including 540 political prisoners and 288 volunteers (rebels).

The clergyman also reported that the first contingent of 75 former political prisoners left yesterday for Australia. He added that he still has 65 former subversives who were sheltered at the pavilions of the International Fair by a rehabilitation committee.

KILLING OF FDR LEADER UNGO'S BROTHER DENIED

PA191620 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1357 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The news about the killing of a brother of FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo is false, because he only has a sister named Marina Ungo de Conte, sources close to the family said today.

The alleged incident was reported last night by several radio stations in the capital. According to these reports Victor Manuel Ungo, brother of the FDR president, was machinegunned near Plaza Zurita in this capital.

When consulted today, the capital city's courts indicated that two men were shot to death yesterday evening in San Salvador, but that neither was named Victor Manuel Ungo.

According to the relative, "the media were caught off guard by the news about the murder of a brother of Guillermo, but the truth is that he has only a sister."

According to the judicial sources, the persons murdered near Plaza Zurita have been identified as Jose Dagoberto Araujo, 28, who was machinegunned by several unidentified individuals from a moving vehicle, and Jorge Alberto Miranda, 39, who was riding a motorcycle and was shot to death in the same area, in the northwestern sector of the Salvadoran capital.

BATTALION COMMANDER ON TRAINING OF NEW BATTALIONS

PA200340 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Alberto Barrera telephone interview with Colonel Dionisio Hernandez, commander of the 5th Infantry Battalion headquartered in San Vicente; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Barrera] [Word indistinct] Colonel Hernandez, we would like to know how CONARA's [National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas] and CODERA's operation is developing?

[Hernandez] I thank YSU for the opportunity to address the Salvadoran people. I want you to know that the operation that is being carried out by CODERA, or Departmental Committee for Restoration of Areas, for San Vicente Department is proceeding as planned. There has been no problem thus far in any of its activities. As far as security is concerned, all people involved in it are working and the number of municipalities that are benefiting from it in every aspect is growing every day. In other words, the operation is a success, both from the military and the civilian standpoints.

[Barrera] Colonel, we learned last week about the swearing in of the Cazadores Jiboa Battalion. We would like to hear about the highlights of that swearing in and if there are new plans to swear in battalions, or to carry out any other actions in San Vicente.

[Hernandez] Over the weekend, that is, Friday, we went there with the defense minister and other civilian authorities to carry out the commencement ceremony and installation of this Cazadores Battalion of the 5th Infantry Brigade. This was held in San Ildefonso, which is one of the towns that has suffered the most.

There was much activity and many townsfolk were present -- from the schools and so forth -- in the commencement ceremony and installation of this Cazadores Battalion, which has been the first to complete its training. In other words, it joined the Peace Forces as of that moment and began to carry out the first mission assigned to it by the commander of Operation "Welfare for San Vicente."

The battalion is now working in the field. It is cleaning up the areas of San Pedro and the areas around San Ildefonso to give security to the population. There is much activity. The people are planting and clearing their corn fields. They are actively working, and some residents are returning to these areas because of the confidence the battalion is generating.

In other words, this is one of the first battalions and the [word indistinct], once the training ends, somewhere in San Vincente we will carry out again the commencement and installation of a new battalion, which would be the second, and we have a third that we are going to begin training. This is what I can report to you in regard to military affairs.

[Barrera] Colonel, we know that North American military elements are participating in the training of these battalions. We would like you to explain to us [words indistinct].

[Hernandez] Yes, it is true, that the North Americans are helping us with this training. We are taking advantage of the fact that they are veterans of one of the cruelest wars — the Vietnam war. They have much experience in the fight against terrorism. However, we also have specialized teams, which are strictly Salvadoran, which are training battalions of this same type in other place. In other words, these units are quite small but are very effective.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN SUCHITOTO AREA REPORTED

PA190130 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1510 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Raul Beltran report]

[Text] Last night guerrillas staged a 2-hour attack on the security posts in Suchitoto. According to an official report, military units repelled the attack and pursued the guerrillas to the outskirts of the city. After 2 and 1/2 hours of harassment, order was reestablished.

This morning the leftists resumed activity around the city of Suchitoto starting at approximately 1030. Since that time, traffic in and around Suchitoto has been interrupted because of the activities in the surrounding areas and on the highway leading to the capital city.

According to an official report from Suchitoto, a Civil Defense Patrol which was on guard and patrol duty near the La Cruz neighborhood in the vicinity of (Iringo) canton, was ambushed by leftists.

Inocencio de Jesus Lanzaverde, a member of the civil defense unit, was killed in an ambush at 1030 today, while patrolment Jose Antonio Mejia and Benedicto Calderon Arzeaga were seriously wounded. Four others sustained minor injuries: Joe Adrian Cuellar, Placido Sanchez, Tomas Alegria, and Juan Antonio Guardado.

We repeat that since 1030 traffic between Suchitoto and San Martin has been interrupted in both directions.

In another area, Air Force units have continued to pursue rebels in the course of operations that are taking place in Tenancingo and in the eastern part of Suchitoto Municipality, located northeast of San Salvador.

RADIO VENCEREMOS STRONGLY CRITICIZES CONARA PLAN

PA172100 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "CONARA -- An Imperialist Plan To Change the Image of the Dictatorship's Army"]

[Excerpts] Since June the Army has been conducting large-scale military operations in Usulutan and San Vicente as part of what it has called the CONARA [National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas] plan. On numerous occasions, the Army has carried out military operations in Usulutan and San Vicente, and COPREFA [the Armed Forces Press Committee] has always reported the eviction and destruction of the revolutionary forces in these departments. However, FMLN forces have always reappeared, dealing new blows to the army and achieving new victories.

Alleged defeat of FMLN forces has been the dictatorship's permanent chant during these 3 years of war. Meanwhile, the FMLN has gained control over great areas of our nation as a result of the Army's withdrawal from positions in more than 50 towns and other strategic points.

The Army's fruitless operations in Usulutan and San Vicente are supposedly the first phase of a plan the dictatorship and imperialism have called CONARA. This new plan was devised by imperialism for the dictatorship, to create the false impression that the Army has retaken the military initiative and that it has abandoned its repressive policy.

Propaganda! Plain propaganda! The imperialist plan calls for intensive propaganda, with the construction of some schools, distribution of food, and medical assistance for some 60,000 displaced peasants in Usulutan and San Vicente Departments. In the same way, the CONARA plan is supposedly a social work program prepared by the United States to accompany its imperialist interventionist plan and to guarantee the multimillion-dollar military aid for the dictatorship.

However, we must remember that the content and purpose of the plan, as well as the funds to finance it, were conceived, discussed, and approved by the U.S. Congress, which also approved funds for Reagan's proposed military plan and aid for El Salvador.

In an unprecedented event in our fatherland, a dozen U.S. military advisers have installed themselves in Usulutan and San Vicente to direct all operations -- military and political. A number of people are under their orders, including Salvadoran Government officials and some military officers. U.S. advisers have therefore taken control of the dictatorship's activities. They issue direct instructions in the war against our people, and have begun to take positions throughout Salvadoran territory.

No one can expect the people's murderers and U.S. advisers to solve the critical social, economic, and political problems faced by millions of Salvadorans in our fatherland through a brief program of food distribution and provisional medical attention carried out during what appears to be a charitable tour.

As a military plan, CONARA is doomed to fail. As in the past, the Army will receive new blows in Usulutan and San Vicente. COPREFA has not provided any evidence for the alleged destruction of revolutionary forces in these regions.

The arrested guerrillas and weapons recovered are nowhere to be seen. This costly military operation is lost in space again, and the high command must admit that it has no control over the situation in these departments. To control these regions, the high command would have to concentrate a great number of special forces, which is impossible because of the FMLN's high combativeness and military initiative, and the critical situation the dictatorship faces throughout the country.

Usulutan and San Vicente are and will continue to be solid FMLN strongholds.

CTS CALLS FOR 'STRUGGLE' AGAINST CONSTITUTION

PA191252 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 000 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The salvadoran Workers Federation [CTS] has called on all of the country's trade union organizations to wage a permanent struggle against the unjust laws that the so-called Constituent Assembly seeks to incorporate into the new political Constitution.

CTS spokesmen said that the new Constitution being drafted is actually the same as 1962 Constitution, except that its articles have been moved to different positions, and that it seeks to eliminate every vestige of reform.

In another development, representatives of the various parties participating in the elections said that the date for the holding of the electoral farce is still uncertain. It was first scheduled for March 1984, but was later advanced to December of this year.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES KISSINGER COMMISSION

PA200300 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Frederic Chapin, the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, returned from the United States on Saturday and met today with Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola.

[Begin recording] Castillo Arriola [Speaking] I know that there are new programs to help Central America. One of them is the appointment of a commission headed by Dr Kissinger. To assist in the development of Central America, on the premise that the Central American crisis may have its origin in social injustice and economic problems, they have come up with a large-scale program for aid to and development of Central America.

[Unidentified reproter] Will Kissinger come here?

[Castillo Arriola] I want to announce that Kissinger will visit the countries included in this program in August, and we expect him to come. John R. Block, U.S. secretary of agriculture, will reportedly also come in August, to present some programs to be implemented in the area. He will visit several countries, on an important mission. I think he will end the mission in Venezuela and Brazil; we have been told that he will also vist Guatemala. [end recording]

The foreign minister announced that a meeting of the Central American foreign ministers will take place in the Guatemalan capital tomorrow:

[Begin recording] We are bringing the Central American foreign ministers together to analyze recent developments in the spirit of the San Jose [word indistinct], which means we will meet with no protocol, no agenda, to talk about the problems that affect the region at a given time, and find solutions accordingly. In this case, we will actually try to find a positive attitude to take to the next Contadora Group meeting. My colleagues, for technical reasons involving airlines, will arrive at different times -- some in the morning, others at noon -- I think the last one will arrive at approximately 1930. As soon as they have all arrived, we will meet, and I can assure you that none of them plans to make anything but very general declarations, like I am making now. We will analyze in depth the perspectives of the offers, the peace plans submitted to us. [end recording]

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISTS SUPPORT ROLE OF ARMY

PA161855 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1323 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The clandestine Guatemalan Democratic Socialist Party (PSD) had said that "the Army should be given an opportunity to vindicate itself and eventually to become a defender of our sovereignty and not a repressive tool of Guatemala's most sinister forces."

In a "letter to the Guatemalan people, " which the government distributed to the media yesterday, the PSD rejected General Jose Guillermo Echeverria's public letter to President Efrain Rios Montt.

The PSD letter was issued in San Jose, Costa Rica, in June, and is signed by PSD President Carlos Gallardo Flores. It assesses the "true but distorted" idea contained in Echeverria's note to General Rios Montt, which stirred a strong national debate.

Echeverria's letter also gave rise to intense rumors of serious rifts among the Armed Forces, since it asked for Rios Montt's resignation, the return of military men to their barracks, and immediate holding of elections.

The PSD rejected Echeverria's request for a removal of the Armed Forces from public positions, stating that Army members should not leave their positions until they have rectified the errors that their comrades-in-arms committed in the past, while occupying these same positions during the last 13 years of military government.

"The Army should not remove itself from government activities until it has corrected and exacted punishment for the abuses of power committed by previous governments, since the Armed Forces, as a whole, were accomplices in these abuses, either by deed, omission, or obedience, " the document notes.

The Socialists added that "the purge and punishment of corrupt elements and criminals can only strengthen the Armed Forces."

As for Echeverria's call for immediate elections for a Constituent Assembly, the PSD pointed out that it is impossible to hold elections at this time, "since the only groups that could participate are the parties that created the system of dishonesty and abuse of power" in the past.

They added that "it would be impossible for democratic parties, ravaged by murder and terror dragged from the past," to participate in these elections, which would prevent Guatemala from "electing a government that truly represents the majority."

The Guatemalan Socialist also disagreed with Echeverria's demand that "the implementation of the tax reform," proposed by the government and to take effect on 1 August, "be suspended."

The PSD said that the reform "is incomplete, but can be improved," and indicated that its implementation "could offer advantages over the current archaic system."

Finally, the PSD stressed the "urgent need" to achieve national unity within the framework of a convulsed Central America.

In this respect, the PSD declared: "We want to be clear in stating that the Army should be given an opportunity to improve its image and to eventually become the defender of our sovereignty."

HAVANA CITES REBEL ACTIONS, TU COMMITTEE TOUR

FL191532 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1407 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Guatemalan guerrilla forces have set fire to a public bus on one of the main streets of their country's capital and distributed anti-U.S. propaganda. Five patrolmen of the civil self-defense force were killed in a clash with a guerrilla group when the revolutionaries attacked the garrison of the capital of El Quiche Department. The guerrillas ambushed a truck on the highway to San Juan Sacatepequez, leaving 1 policeman dead and at least 15 wounded in the revolutionary action.

Meanwhile, Guatemala's Committee for Trade Union Unity conducted a tour of Italy and other European countries to establish relations with trade unions and urge them to conduct activities in solidarity with Guatemalan workers.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO ANALYZE NEW NICARAGUAN POSITION

PA192110 Paris AFP in Spanish 2051 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Jul (AFP) -- A reliable source in this capital said today that the Honduran Foreign Ministry "will analyze the new position of the Nicaraguan Government regarding the Central American situation and the signing of a nonaggression agreement with Honduras."

However, the source added, the Honduran Government has not been officially informed of this statement, made today by Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega. Information has only been received through the international press.

This proposal, which includes multilateral negotiations for the pacification of the area, will have to be subjected to study by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica, who will return to the country tomorrow from Guatemala, where he is attending a meeting in preparation for the uncoming meeting of the Contadora Group.

It was recalled here that, up to the present, Nicaragua had demanded that negotiations with Honduras be held at a bilateral level, but in today's speech Daniel Ortega agreed that they could be held at regional level "to put an end to excuses" and enter, at full force, into the pacification process.

The source concluded by stating that at the upcoming meeting between the five Central American foreign ministers and the four Contadora Group foreign ministers on 28 July, "the Sandinist government will surely state its position, which will broadly discussed at that time."

SOLDIERS EXCHANGE FIRE WITH FMLN FORCES IN LA PAZ

PA192140 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] There was an exchange of fire between members of the Salvadoran FMLN and Honduran soldiers over the weekend at Sabanetas village in La Paz Department.

Members of the Public Security Force fired when Salvadoran subversives who had attacked a Salvadoran customs house subsequently attempted to attack the Honduran customs house.

According to the police report on the incident, the Honduran soldiers acted in legitimate defense of our territory.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA ADDRESS ON ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

PA192059 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1651 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, at the Pedro Arauz Palacios Plaza in Leon -- live]

[Text] Many of you have been here since last night. Our guests are perhaps wondering if you are tired. [shouts of "no"] Our guests are perhaps wondering if you have been brought by force to this plaza. [shouts of "no"] Our guests will wonder if you want traitor Eden Pastora; [shouts of "no"] if you want the Somozist guard; [shouts of "no"] if you are Sandinists [shouts of "yes"; applause; chanting of "people's power" and "they will not pass"]

One cannot be here in this city of Leon without recalling Dario. We cannot hold this event without recalling Bolivar. [applause]

From this combative and always heroic Leon, on this 22d anniversary of the FSLN, 4th anniversary of the triumph, we welcome the representatives of friendly governments and peoples, particularly the delegations of U.S. citizens and delegations and personalities who are friends of our revolution who have come from different and distant places. [applause]

We have among us two dear friends of Nicaragua -- Julio Cortazar [Argentine writer] [applause], who at the beginning of the year received the people's recognition and was awarded the Ruben Dario Order of Cultural Independence, and Gregorio Selser [Latin American writer of books on Sandino], who in his work has expressed the thought and struggle of Sandino and who today, on the occasion of this fourth anniversary, has been awarded the Ruben Dario Order. [applause]

On this glorious date, we send our greeting to the men who are on our borders, on the frontlines of combat, defending the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the homeland and the revolution. [applause, slogans]

On this glorious date, we send our greetings to the inhabitants of hamlets, villages, and towns of the border zones; men, women, children, and elderly people who with rifles on their shoulders and machetes in their hands are confronting the people's enemies. Our affection and respect to the heroic people of Teotecacinte, the heroic people of Jalapa, and the heroic people of San Francisco del Norte. [applause]

We celebrate this anniversary remembering the men who with determination bequeathed to us dignity, courage, and love for the people and the homeland. We remember men like Andres Castro, Benjamin Zeledon, Rigoberto Lopez Perez, Carlos Fonseca, and Augusto Cesar Sandino. [applause] They are the eternal leaders of our history. The revolutionary triumph achieved on 19 July 1979 is theirs. They are present in the small and great tasks. They live in our slogans. They are the people's power. [chants of "people's power"]

Leon was the first liberated territory in the final offensive. It became the provisional capital in those days. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was installed here. We fought here with Sandinist courage. The red and black drums resounded here in Subtiava, Todelar, La Ermita, El Laborio, La Estacion, La Cartonera, San Agosta, San Carlos, San Felipe, and in all the neighborhoods of Leon. [applause]

All the fury accumulated in long years of struggle, all the thirst for justice since the times of Pedrarias [Pedro Arias de Avila, governor of Nicaragua during Spanish colonialist times], who was the first Somoza, and who, drunk with ambition and cruelty, ordered dogs to tear the Indians apart. All that accumulated fury took the shape of an organized people in the FSLN in that final offensive that would forever bury Somoza, Somozism, the National Guard, the exploiters, the turncoats, and the enemies of the people.

A new awareness had to flourish in Nicaragua on 19 July: the awareness that individualism, selfishness, avarice, arrogance, demagoguery, and lies must be eradicated; the awareness that love for the people lies above love for material goods: the awareness that predisposes us to work anytime, anywhere, and at any task; the awareness, along with Che, that we can't be completely happy and at ease so long as there are shoeless children without schools in our homeland or in any corner of the world: a new awareness, engaged in a war without mercy against the remains of the old unawareness; a new awareness that predisposes us to give our lives in defense of the people's interests: a new Sandinist awareness that makes us worthy sons of Sandino. And this new awareness is shown in the tasks undertaken with revolutionary enthusiasm even under the worst circumstances by men, women, young people, children, and elderly people organized in the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers, the Association of Agricultural Workers, the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, the Sandinist Defense Committees, the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, the National Employees Union, the Sandinist Children's Association, the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association, the National Heroes and Martyrs [words indistinct] Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations, the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, the Federation of Health Workers, and the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua. They are the organized blood and energy of this new Sandinist awareness.

This new awareness is the FSLN, vanguard party of the Nicaraguan people, with increasingly disciplined members and aspirants, who are increasingly humble, increasingly willing to carry out hard work and to sacrifice, increasingly self-critical and critical, increasingly brothers of their brothers, increasingly Sandinists.

Just as the FSLN led the people to victory today -- in the defensive tasks, in the educational and cultural tasks, in the productive tasks, in the social programs, in the organization and mobilization of the working people, in the ideological struggle, and in our international policy -- the FSLN is present as the guide of the revolution, and the National Directorate as its top leader. [applause]

The FSLN is present in the revolutionary state through the government junta, through the ministers, through the technical cadres and the state workers. All of them execute the state's policies. The FSLN is present in the Armed Forces through the chiefs of the Defense Ministry and the Interior Ministry, which are responsible for the execution of the revolution's defense and security policies. The FSLN is present in the professional (?and) party organizations, in the auxiliary apparatus, and in the permanent organization and mobilization of the masses to wage an ideological struggle, to support the state's efforts, to support the defense plans, and to support the foreign policy. We can assert that during these 4 years of revolution, the Sandinist awareness -- which is the people's power summed up and organized in and from the FSLN -- has been reflected in both the goals achieved and those that have not been achieved.

Today we rejoice over the great victory of the literacy campaign, which has reduced the illiteracy rate from over 50 percent to 12 percent. But we cannot be at ease while 12 percent of the Nicaraguan people can neither read nor write. They, as a result, cannot regard themselves as completely free men. We have created 2,639 educational centers and 1,252 new school buildings, and 16,975 popular education collectives for adults have been built. There were 500,000 students in the Somozist past in 1978; we now have 1,005,318 students. [applause]

This is true. A great effort has been made. On the other hand, however, students' performance has been low, and we are all responsible for this to a certain extent: the FSLN, the Education Ministry, teachers and students. This is something we can improve on, and must improve.

Activities in the health field have increased throughout the country. Outpatient services, attention to the public, have doubled. Also, for the first time in our history, there was not a single case of polio in our country during this period. The 3,784 cases of measles in 1980 dropped to 226 cases in 1982. We could mention many other achievements that, above all, have helped reduce the child mortality rate. However, we will not try to hide the serious and grave deficiencies that prevail in the health sector, having to do with medicine supplies and, above all, with bad service to the public. These deficiencies must be overcome.

In the industrial field -- which has not achieved an acceptable production level -- we must recognize the high degree of awareness and discipline of workers and experts who, despite the great limitations due to the shortage of spare parts and raw materials, have managed to keep production going. It is clear that profound changes are expected in the industrial sector in the mid- and long-term future. Meanwhile, we must continue struggling to maintain our levels of production, by raising efficiency levels and by greater vigilance to prevent theft and fraud of the people's property.

In the agriculture and livestock sector, we have advanced in the recovery of our national production. The coffee harvest was an exemplary effort conducted through the mobilization of our hard-working people. Despite the criminal fire of Somozist counterrevolutionaries, we managed to achieve the highest harvest in our history, which totalled 1.42 million quintales. [applause]

As for cotton, we were not able to surpass our goal of 130,000 manzanas due to problems caused by flooding, but we had high production. Our goal for this year was to grow 150,000 manzanas, and we have already gone beyond this figure, with 171,800 manzanas. [applause]

Four years after the revolutionary triumph, the unjust agrarian structures inherited from Somozism are being eradicated. During Somoza's days, 1,700 landowners had gradually taken land away from peasants, and in this way had managed to seize almost 3 million manzanas, which accounted for 41 percent of our land.

Meanwhile, more than 100,000 small producers who owned farms with less than 50 manzanas had altogether only 1 million manzanas, or 15 percent of our land, and this was not the best land, either Agrarian reform has completely transformed this unjust situation, bringing new hope for agricultural workers and peasants. The Somozist landowners belong to the past, and the unproductive, useless latifundium has received strong blows. Through the confiscation of Somozist latifundia and the implementation of the Agrarian Reform Law, 2 million manzanas have become people's property, to be used by the agrarian reform institutions, or to strengthen the cooperative movement. [applause]

Among the 80 agrarian reform enterprises comprising the people's property area... [Ortega interrupts thought] apparently, we are being threatened by a dust storm, which is a quite frequent occurrence in this area... we were saying that the 80 agrarian reform enterprises that comprise the people's property areas have played a decisive role in the reactivation of production. The cooperative movement has been particularly supported. More than 60,000 peasants have been incorporated, and have been delivered 300,561 manzanas. On the other hand, we cannot but censure the abuses suffered by small and medium peasants, whose properties have been invaded without any justification. We want to ratify here that the revolution guarantees land ownership for those who work on it, and that this kind of abuse should stop.

Much has been said about the peasants' debt. This topic has been widely discussed. We all know that peasants acquired large debts during Somoza's days, and that now, after the revolution's triumph, they continue getting further into debt. To the extent that the revolution increased credits to peasants, their debts increased, because, after all, they had been burdened with an old debt from Somozist times.

The National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG] has been promoting a movement to review this debt, particularly the debt of peasants who farm basic grains and that of peasants organized in cooperatives.

A few days ago, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction received a UNAG delegation. The FSLN National Directorate has been aware of this problem and has supported the peasants' claims because it believes they are just. But we feel that a just decision must be made here. In other words, a just decision cannot be a paternalistic decision. Instead, it must be a fraternal decision.

Therefore, the government junta is orienting the national financial system to carry out a total financial clearing of the basic grains debt of the cooperatives and of the individual small producers who have used credits responsibly. How will this clearing be conducted? We do not want to use the term condoning because we do not think it is a matter of condoning. The debt will be cleared as follows: For the Sandinist agricultural cooperatives or production cooperatives, we will take into consideration all the debts accumulated until the 1982-83 agricultural cycle. All the debts accumulated until that date will be liberated; [applause] for the credit and service cooperatives, the debts accumulated until the 1981-82 agricultural cycle; and for individual producers, the debts accumulated until the 1980-81 agricultural cycle. That is, the debts will be liberated until those dates, from there backward. [applause]

In addition, the revolutionary government will assume the debts of those peasants who are integrated into defense in the reserve battlions, Sandinist people's militias, and self-defense settlements or cooperatives, and who have been harmed by the activity of the Somozist counterrevolutionaries. [applause]

We must mention the supply problem here. This is an everyday problem that cannot be viewed outside the difficult circumstances experienced by impoverished countries like ours which, because of their desire to be free, are attacked economically, militarily, and politically.

One must also take into consideration the fact that the productive sector has not fully recovered from the destruction suffered during the war, and that the big efforts made to increase production are still insufficient. To this one must also add other circumstantial effects, such as the drought, which affected our supply of basic grains, our pastures, and other food supply for the animals. Especially in May, June, and early July, the drought caused a decline in our production of meat, milk, cheese, chickens, and eggs.

The revolution has expanded consumption because those who formerly did not consume -- especially in the rural areas, where the rural workers were overexploited in the days of Somozism -- began consumng after the revolutionary victory, due to all the laws drafted which deal with the nutrition of rural workers. We are not going to say it is optimal nutrition; we are not going to sya it is first-class nutrition. Still, it is nutrition in accordance with our possibilities. This means that consumption has increased while production supply has not increased as much. This is why we have these problems. In addition, we have had to deal with problems of nature such as the drought. To this we must add the problems derived from economic aggression; which also affect production.

There is another problem -- that of the hoarders, the usurers, who with Somozist mentality continue to negotiate with the people's hunger and needs. When we import food to resolve the problem, the hoarders and usurers raise the prices of the products. We must find at least temporary solutions to this problem. The National Directorate and the government junta are both studying this problem. A number of political, administrative, and organizational measures must be taken and all of us must participate in them. Whoever does not participate will have no right to complain later. [applause]

Among other things, we feel that it is necessary ro promote the production of food and basic goods with greater energy. You know that there are guidelines. We have been repeating those guidelines, but on many occasions, as a result of human failures, weaknesses, or mistakes, these guidelines are not fulfilled. It then becomes necessary to step up vigilance so that these guidelines are fulfilled and we can produce beans, corn, rice, eggs, and meat abundantly. Everyone should be interested in our having basic foods, our everyday foods, available. Other things might be lacking -- for instance, chewing gum might be lacking -- but not beans. [applause]

We must very severely punish the speculative practice of hoarding and, in general, all trafficking with the people's hunger and needs. The laws are there; the decisions are there. But we have all lacked the energy to enforce those decisions. In the meantime, they have continued to play with the people's hunger. First of all, we must guarantee food for the children, for the men, women, young, and elderly people who are mobilized in the armed defense of the revolution. [applause]

Today, when we commemorate the 22d anniversary of the FSLN and the 4th anniversary of the revolutionary triumph, humankind is experienceing decisive moments in the military and economic spheres. In the military area, there are those who have always carried out a hegemonistic policy which implies the investment of billions of dollars in weapons that are increasingly sophisticated.

A UN agency recently noted that if one-tenth of these resources were spent in fighting hunger in the world through development projects, hunger could be eradicated. However, resources for the industry of death are increased and reasonable proposals to stop the irrational arms race are rejected. While billions are being spent on weapons, aid and credits for poor countries are cut. Regarding international economic relations, we continue to be subjected to economic exploitation. In this manner, the industrialized countries with market economies unload the burden of their crises on poor countries such as ours.

This negemonistic policy which the current U.S. Administration is trying to impose in the military and economic areas has meant a greater sacrifice for the Nicaraguan people. The attacks by the Somozist guard and by traitor Pastora, directed and coordinated by the CIA, have so far this year caused over 600 Nicaraguan deaths and $70 million in losses.

To these economic losses provoked by direct military aggression we must add the loans which the U.S. Administration eliminated for Nicaragua and the blackade that it promotes at international-multilateral organizations such as the IDB. We must also add the suspension of our sugar quota which was placed in the U.S. market, as we all know. All this adds up to $354 million. We would also have to add the losses which Nicaragua suffers with the drop in the prices of our main exports. Only last year this represented a loss of $180 million in comparison with 1980 prices. This results in a total of $534 million which Nicaragua has not received.

But there is more. If we add the loans that were not given to Nicaraguan farmers because of lack of foreign exchange, the roads that have not been built, the schools that were not built because of suspended loans, the rural health programs that were not implemented because of suspended loans, and many other productive and social activities which would have been financed by loans that were blocked, the damage done can be estimated as being five times greater.

Although transnationals carried out explorations in the past, everyone knows that we are not oil producers. However, the truth is that we are not oil producers at the present time. Therefore, to operate the energy plant, we need bunker, which is a petroleum by-product; to light a lamp, we need gas, which is a petroleum by-product; to turn the stove on, we need that same gas, a petroleum by-product; and to operate the tractors, the Jeeps, and the vehicles in general, we need diesel or gasoline, which are petroleum by-products. Despite our efforts with geothermal and hydroelectric energy, we still depend on petroleum.

We want to give special recognition to Mexico and Venezuela for the support they have given and continue to give to the Central American countries in the oil sector. [applause] However, we want to use this opportunity so that, becoming aware of the seriousness of the situation, we make a greater effort in energy and oil savings. Therefore, we must face this grave economic situation with Sandinist courage.

We were saying that the economic crisis does not come alone, and it is true. The United States has launched an entire campaign of aggression against Nicaragua. Amid economic, political, and military aggression, we have been making great efforts to institutionalize the revolution. A bill on political parties has already been debated in the State Council. Most of its articles have been approved. State Council commissions have also traveled abroad to learn about other people's experiences in electoral matters so that we Nicaraguans can decide what type of election we will have in 1985. [applause] But the enemies of the revolution are trying to sabotage all these efforts.

They are not yet fully convinced that they will not defeat this revolutionary, Sandinist, and popular power with bullets or votes. [applause; crowd shouts "people's power"]

We have said that we are the target of military, political, and economic aggression. Many acts of aggression have been launched against us. They have launched forces from the north and south. Their first attempts have failed. They have launched the Somozist guardsmen with the support of the chief of the Honduran Army. They have launched traitor Eden Pastora. But the guardsmen and the traitor have ended up like the big bad wolf with broken teeth. [applause]

The U.S. Administration is determined to have a military solution and has not shown any evidence of an alleged leaning toward negotiations. Nicaragua has always been willing to find a negotiated political solution to the region's problems. We have shown our willingness on countless occasions, especially by supporting the Contadora Group. [applause] We also give our support to the Honduran bishops' recent call for peace, which we are sure was well received by the fraternal people of Honduras, who don't want war but rather peace. [applause]

Now that the threats of aggression appear very close, now that the threats of war are surrounding the region, now that the heroic Salvadoran people are being attacked, now that the U.S. military intervention in Central America is increasing, the FSLN National Directorate wants to make known the following basic points to overcome the crisis affecting the region:

We don't want war. We want to prevent more sacrifices by the people. Therefore, we are obliged to make greater efforts in a responsible manner. The National Directorate makes the following proposal:

The FSLN, taking into account with responsibility the grave situation affecting the Central American area, which has become an important focus of international tension as a result of the present U.S. Administration's policy, considers it the unavoidable moral obligation of all Central American governments and of the U.S. political leaders to save our people from the tragedy of a generalized war. Therefore, in view of this noble objective, it gives full recognition to the positive objectives of the meeting of the chiefs of state of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama -- which make up the Contadora Group -- held last weekend in Cancun, Mexico, in a new effort in the search for peace.

The FSLN national leadership shares the opinion of the Contadora Group chiefs of state that the use of force cannot solve, but only aggravates, the existing tensions. Peace in Central America can only be achieved to the extent that the following basic principles are fulfilled: coexistence, nonintervention, the self-determination and sovereign equality of the states, cooperation in the economic and social development areas, the peaceful solution of controversies, and the free and authentic expression of the people's will. We share these ideas because our ideals and principles regarding the people's power, economic transformation for the benefit of the great majorities, our sovereignty, and the full independence of our country and our decision to build a new, free, democratic, and pluralistic society without exploitation are facts and beliefs deeply rooted in the hearts of millions of Nicaraguans.

The Sandinist people's revolution is an irreversible political reality with national and international repercussions recognized by everyone.

Nicaragua has no expansionist ambitions and does not want to impose its sociopolitical system on other countries. We do not have economic investments abroad, nor do we have dreams of imperialist domination.

For this reason, our people do not need or desire war. To Nicaragua it is a principle, a commitment, never to attack any country. [Ortega repeats] To Nicaragua it is a principle, commitment, never to attack any country.

The FSLN, which has fought and will continue to fight to guarantee our people an existence of peace and security, aware of the extent of the deterioration of the situation in the region, and consistent with the latest constructive steps of the governments of the Contadora Group, has decided to make a new effort to contribute to peace, despite our absolute conviction that the real threat to peace in the region demands bilateral solutions. The Government of National Reconstruction will accept that the beginning of the process of negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group be multilateral so there will be an end to the excuses, and so that those who say they are interested in peace will take specific steps to develop the process that could lay the bases for it. [applause]

Moreover, bearing in mind that the chiefs of state have entrusted to their foreign ministers the drafting of specific proposals that should be presented to the consideration of the Central American countries during the next joint meeting of foreign ministers, and that the greatest threats to peace in the region could come from the exacerbation of the already existing military conflicts, the FSLN proposes that the discussion of the following basic points be immediately begun:

1. A commitment to put an end to every prevailing belligerent situation through the immediate signing of a nonaggression pact between Nicaragua and Honduras. [applause] Do you agree with this proposal, brothers? [crowd shouts "yes"]

2. A complete stop to arms supplies by any country to the forces in conflict in El Salvador, so that the Salvadoran people can solve their problems without foreign interference. [applause] Do you agree with this proposal, Nicaraguan brothers? [crowd shouts "yes"]

3. A complete stop to all military support in the way of weapons, training, and the use of territories to launch attacks or any other type of aggression by forces that oppose any of the Central American governments. Do we agree with this proposal, Nicaraguan brothers? [crowd shouts "yes"]

4. Commitments that guarantee full respect for the self-determination of Central American peoples and the noninterference in the domestic affairs of each country. Do we agree with this? [crowd shouts "yes"]

5. A stop to aggression and economic discrimination against all Central American countries. Do we agree with this point? [crowd shouts "yes"]

6. That no foreign military bases be installed in Central America, and that military exercises in the Central American area with the participation of foreign armies be suspended. Do we agree with this proposal? [crowd shouts "yes"]

Progress toward solutions on these points will automatically contribute to the discussion of other issues that also concern the Central American states, and which are contained in the Contadora Group agenda. Their discussion will help to find a true and lasting solution for the security and stability of the countries of the region.

As soon as these agreements are reached with the concurrence of the Contadora Group, and are approved, the UN Security Council, as the top international organization in charge of watching over international peace and security, must supervise these agreements and guarantee to all the countries that they are complied with.

Nicaragua expresses in advance its willingness to assume, with full responsibility, all the commitments that stem from these agreements, and states this while accepting the viewpoint of the Contadora Group chiefs of state, who said the idea is to iron out specific differences among countries, and that this should be done initially by signing a memorandum of understanding and by creating commissions that allow the parties to develop joint actions and guarantee effective control of their territories, especially in the border regions.

Meanwhile, as these initiatives become a reality, the Nicaraguan people will remain completely mobilized, ready to raise a wall of patriotism and rifles against which all aggressors will crash.

Leon, 19 July 1983, Year of the Struggle For Peace and Sovereignty! [applause]

This is the peace proposal that the National Directorate submits for the approval of the Nicaraguan people. Do we agree with this peace proposal? [shouts of "yes"] This peace proposal is accepted by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. [chants of "people's power] We are making this proposal because we really want peace to continue to build schools. We want peace to continue to promote production. We want peace to improve the health attention given to the people. We want peace to eradicate hunger and poverty. We want peace so that mothers, children, brothers, and families will not live the martyrdom of war. But we want a dignified peace. We don't want the peace of cemeteries. We don't want a cowardly peace. In that case, we would rather suffer, we would rather fight, we would rather die than ever give up. [applause]

Meanwhile, we must prepare to defend the revolution from the new aggression being organized by our enemies. The U.S. Government is behind those plans, in which first the Somozist guardsmen and the traitors appear, then the Honduran Army, and then the U.S. soldiers.

We must prepare to repel and defeat them with the fighting spirit of Pedro Arauz, German Pomares, [name indistinct], Hilario Sanchez, Oscar Catarino Rosales, Gilberto Rostran, Guadalupe Moreno, Rene Carrion, Samuel Urroz, Felix Pedro Picado, Marcos Somarriba, Felix Pedro Carrillo, Mauricio Martinez, Erick Ramirez, Sergio Saldana, Jose Rubi, and Luisa Amanda Espinoza. We must prepare to fight and struggle with all the formidable strength of the organized people.

The National Directorate has made the decision -- a decision that is backed by the government junta -- to submit as soon as possible for approval the bill which establishes a patriotic military service. [applause, chanting of "a single army"] The National Directorate has made the decision -- approved by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction -- to give all the weapons to the people in an orderly and organized way in every corner of the country [applause] so that the people, territorially organized in Sandinist people's militias can use their combat weapons.

All weapons to the people to defend the land!
All weapons to the people to defend the revolutionary achievements!
All weapons to the people to defend the people's power!
All weapons to the people to defend our new society!
All weapons to the people to defend peace!
All weapons to the people to defend our free fatherland or death!

CERNA SAYS CIA PLANS PRECEDED REVOLUTION'S TRIUMPH

PA161516 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] The CIA's plans against the Saninist people's revolution began 2 years before the triumph of the revolution, Commander Lenin Cerna, the official responsible for Nicaragua's state security, said yesterday before more than 200 intellectuals from throughout the American continent.

Commander Cerna pointed out that the CIA was behind Colonel Bernardino Larios' plot, which was designed to infiltrate an allegedly anti-Sandinist military man into the revolutionary front.

Commander Cerna spoke last night at the conference on Central A-merica that is being held in Managua, in which more than 200 intellectuals from the American continent are participating.

Cerna explained how, after the revolution's triumph in Nicaragua, the CIA gathered the former Somozist guards, who were scattered throughout El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, to create what is known today as the Nicaraguan Democratic Front.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ON CLASHES IN CHINANDEGA, ZELAYA

PA191541 Paris AFP in Spanish 0312 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (AFP) -- The Saninist Army killed 27 counterrevolutionaries in clashes during the last 48 hours in the northern part of the country, the Defense Ministry announced tonight.

The Nicaraguan authorities also reported several "attacks from Honduran territory" against the town of Las Varas in Chinandega Department, approximately 270 km north of the capital.

A brief military communique pointed out that the 27 counterrevolutionaires were killed in clashes in the vicinity of La Cruz de Rio Grande, and in Cerro El Tigre in Zelaya Department. The Sandinist Army reported one soldier killed and three injured in these clashes.

Meanwhile, government troops announced the "recovery" of several Belgian FAL rifles and Chinese AK rifles, as well as antipersonnel mines and a V-79 [as received] rocket launcher.

Despite these reports, the Nicaraguan capital and other cities of the country tonight reported a climate of tranquillity as thousands of people were preparing for the Sandinist revolution's fourth anniversary celebrations, whose main ceremonies will take place tomorrow in Leon, 90 km northwest of Managua.

STATION VIEWS PRESIDENT REAGAN'S SPEECH

FL191248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine and the appointment of Dr Henry Kissinger to head a bipartisan commission on Central America were the outstanding points of the speech delivered by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Hollywood, Florida.

Regan again resorted to his showmanship, used an alleged communist aggression against the American hemisphere, and reaffirmed his administration's aggressive policies toward the Central American and Caribbean regions. Thus the White House chief returned to warmongering rhetoric and warned the U.S. Congress and the American public that they would pay a terrible price for what he called "our negligence," this is, for the opposition to his interventionist policy in Central America.

The mission of the commission to be headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will be neutralize congressional and American public opposition.

Following the line of the Santa Fe Committee, Reagan asserted that the security of the United States depends on the control it exercises over Central American and the Caribbean, thus resorting to the old arguments of the Monroe Doctrine. The President was forced to acknowledge that the U.S. public does not approve of direct or indirect military intervention in the region, and to say that many U.S. citizens do not understand the situation.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN

FL192050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] During the next 30 days, the Reagan administration will conduct military maneuvers in Central America and the Caribbean to try to intimidate the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions, according to Yankee political media. Washington circles have said that the exercises were designated "gunboat diplomacy" and that U.S. naval, air, and land forces would participate.

Official Pentagon and White House sources confirmed to THE NEW YORK TIMES and the ABC television network that these maneuvers would be carried out. The sources indicated that the purpose of the exercises was to demonstrate U.S. military power. The most radical sectors of the Yankee Defense Department, headed by Casper Weinberger, have requested that a quarantine or blockade like the one against Cuba be established against Nicaragua.

The ground exercises of the new Yankee military maneuvers will take place in Honduras, while the Air Force transports soldiers from that Central American country to zones along the border with Nicaragua. It was also learned that U.S. warships will go through the Panama Canal and carry out exercises in the Caribbean while another part of the fleet will carry out training activities along the Central American coast.

White House sources said that, along with the maneuvers, the Reagan administration is planning an increase in its military presense in the region and an increase in aid to pro-United States regimes in the region. The information about the maneuvers coincides with the debate in Congress on increasing CIA activities in Nicaragua, and with the naming of Henry Kissinger as chief of a special Yankee mission for Central America.

COMMENTARY PRAISES NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

PA191331 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 18 Jul 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The new Nicaragua arrives at the fourth anniversary of its revolution amid the uproar of an intense struggle in defense of the fatherland and for socioeconomic development. Despite the military, political, and economic aggressions by U.S. imperialism, the Sandinist revolution has been consolidated and continues to advance in the construction of a new society.

In these 4 years, the United States has not ceased in its attempts to destroy the Sandinist revolution. Since 1979 Washington has drawn up one plot after another with this objective. The first actions consisted of gathering several organizations of former Somozist guards into the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], the main Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary group that acts from Honduras with the total support of the Honduran authorities and Yankee imperialism. A little later, the traitor Eden Pastora created the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [Arde] in Costa Rica, an organization formed by anti-Sandinists, mainly from the middle class which, just like the FDN, has the U.S. Government's political and financial aid.

In this way, the enemies of the revolution attack Nicaragua from the northern and southern flanks in a war with the United States that is undeclared but that is nevertheless a bloody war with all the consequences of blood and destruction. However, the counterrevolution and imperialism have not been able to achieve their objectives. In these last 4 years, hundreds of counterrevolutionaries have been killed or injured on the battlefields, while a similar number have been captured or have deserted the counterrevolutionary ranks. It would not have been possible to give the enemies of the Sandinist revolution such an impressive response if the Sandinists did not have the support of the people, whose laborers, peasants, and students have massively joined the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], the Sandinist People's Militias [MPS], the Defense Committees, and other revolutionary organizations.

In the socioeconomic area, the revolutionary achievements of these 4 years have also been important. Within the framework of an acute crisis that particularly affects the underdeveloped countries, the Sandinist revolution reduced the illiteracy rate from more than 50 percent -- to less than 10 percent -- in a few months, which is an average well below that of the other Central American countries.

It is currently taking steps toward massively incorporating the people into the different levels of learning, for which purpose it has been constructing, with the speed that the situation requires, new schools and other educational centers. The imperialists' economic aggressions -- reduction of the sugar quota, boycott in the international market, suspension of credit, and sabotage of economic objectives -- have not been able to stop the development of the new Nicaragua.

The revolutionary government has started various programs to control consumer prices and has managed to restrict inflation to less than 20 percent. Equally significant are the advances made in the state distribution system, which has guaranteed the supply of basic products to regions and sectors of the population that in the past had been exploited by speculators. At the same time, the revolutionary state has advanced and has become consolidated in its role of regulator and guide of the economy and resources; and, through the creation of the national financial system, it operates in a more rational and efficient manner.

An example of this is the development achieved in the agricultural sector, which now receives five times more credits than it did during the Somoza era. Rural credits have expecially benefitted the cooperatives and other forms of associative production, as well as more than 100,000 small producers.

Other important advances have been achieved in the fields of construction, public health, and services, whose main beneficiaries are the laborers and peasants who, with their daily efforts, are constructing the new society. This is why the imperialist efforts to destroy the Sandinist revolution are useless and always will be useless. As the Sandinist leaders have said, Nicaragua grasps the tools of war only to defend itself, but is a resolute supporter of peace. On this fourth anniversary of the revolutionary triumph of 19 July 1979, the peoples of our America are with the Nicaraguans and join them in their slogan: Free Fatherland or Death!

GRANMA EDITORIAL ON NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY CITED

PA192130 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] While thousands of combatants seize their weapons and occupy the narrow openings of their trenches, Sandino's fatherland, turned into a bastion of firmness, today celebrates the fourth anniversary of its victorious evolution, says GRANMA in its most recent editorial. The official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba stresses the Nicaraguan people's current struggle against those trying to deny their unrenounceable right to be free and to build a new homeland, which right they won with the victory of 19 July 1979. GRANMA condemns the undeclared war that both the United States and Honduras have imposed on Nicaragua, as well as the reactionary U.S. policy for Central America, which is against any constructive dialogue. The Cuban paper stresses that, although defense is the main task to which the Nicaraguan people have had to dedicate themselves, 4 years after the victory of the people's revolution notable achievements can be observed in the areas of health and education, among others, and profound social transformations are being successfully implemented. GRANMA reiterates Cuba's firmest and most militant solidarity with Nicaragua and with the heirs of Augusto Cesar Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador in their struggle to consolidate their independence and perpetuate the sovereignty they have won as the right bestowed on them by their own history.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS HIJACKING OF U.S. PLANES

FL181213 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1234 GMT 18 Jul 83

[News analysis by Roberto Agudo during the Revista de la Manana program]

[Text] Well, I am almost certain you heard the news carried earlier this morning by Radio Reloj about the hijacking of another U.S. plane which was making a domestic flight between Tampa and Miami. The plane was hijacked and diverted to Cuba. Let us watch the film clip [of Cable News Network] and note the details. The plane was a commercial aircraft with 107 passengers on board which was flying from Miami to Tampa. Here you can see the plane as it returns to Tampa from Havana. It returned to the United States recently after staying approximately 3 hours in Havana. The hijackers, who were captured here in Havana, were (?turned over) to the appropriate authorities. It is proper to note that this was the third U.S. plane hijacked so far this month and the seventh since 1 May. It is also proper to note that it was the North Americans themselves who started this problem of the hijacking of planes, precisely against Cuba, and now this problem has turned against them all over the world.

RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES IN MANAGUA FOR FESTIVITIES

FL190051 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Upon arrival in Managua today, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, reiterated Cuba's support for the peace efforts in Central America and described the presidential meeting of the Contadora Group as a very important step.

Carlos Rafael will attend the festivities marking the fourth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution.

Responding to questions posed by newsmen at the airport, Rodriguez stated that, just yesterday, President Ronald Reagan insisted in maintaining the same position in Central America, which inevitably will lead to a military confrontation. He noted that, while the Latin American countries -- Nicaragua, Cuba, and the Salvadoran revolutionaries -- continue to repeat that there is a need for dialogue, negotiations, and peaceful solutions, Reagan insists on military solutions under the pretext that communism must be defeated, a thesis which apparently was out of date and which Reagan has readopted as an ideological foundation for his presidential campaign.

DOMENECH MEETS GDR'S RAUCHFUSS IN BERLIN

FL181415 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1325 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin -- Joel Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Energy Commission of Cuba, has met here with he GDR counterpart Wolfgang Rauchfuss.

During his visit to this country, the Cuban official also visited several industrial centers, including Leipzig's Energetics Institute.

JAMAICA'S MANLEY ATTENDS UNIVERSITY GRADUATION

FL141147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and minister of education, made the closing remarks at the graduation ceremony held at the Karl Marx theater for 1,478 students of the University of Havana, which was attended by Michael Manley, leader of the Jamaican People's National Party. After congratulating the students for the initiative of dedicating this graduating class to the martyrs of the Moncada, Fernandez referred to the high honor it represented for a university graduate to receive his diploma during the year when the 30th anniversary of the 26 July courageous act is commemorated.

In his speech, Fernandez mentioned the qualities such as modesty, revolutionary firmness, and determination, that all new specialists must have. The education minister stated that presently some 200,000 students are attending classes at centers of higher education, which represents more than 2 percent of the Cuban population. He referred to the contributions and advances made by the capital's university in the preparation of new plans and programs, scientific research work, internationalist aid to other peoples, and in its participation in forums dealing with improvement of studies.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING IN LONDON FOR INVESTITURE CEREMONY

FL191447 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The prime minister is in London awaiting tomorrow's investiture by Her Majesty the Queen. Our (Carl C. Thompson) filed this report yesterday:

The prime minister of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, the Right Honorable Sir Lyndon C. Pindling, arrived in London today, Monday, for the investiture ceremony at Buckingham Palace this Wednesday by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

DOMINICA

DOMINICA, EEC SIGN AGREEMENT ON FINANCIAL AID

FL182019 Bridgetown CANA in English 1641 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Roxeau, Dominica, July 18, CANA — An agreement for three projects to be financed by the European Economic Community (EEC) was signed here last week-end by the EEC delegate to the Eastern Carribean Joannes Ter Haar on the possibility of further assistance to the agricultural sector.

"Of particular interest to the government is the further development of the lime and patchouli oil industries," the statement said.

Government is also requesting that the EEC rehabilitate a seven mile long highway.

Mr Ter Haar was accompanied here by EEC Agricultural Advisor Jack Broadhurst.

DOMINICA, SPAIN SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL182039 Bridgetown CANA in English 1646 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 18, CANA -- Dominica and Spain have agreed on the signing of a technical co-operation agreement that will provide the framework for a programme of assistance at the educational, cultural and technical level, it has been officially announced here.

A government statement said that the accord was reached earlier this month when the island's first ambassador to Spain, Arden Shillingford, based in London, presented his credentials to King Juan Carlos.

It said that Mr Shillingford also met with the minister for foreign affairs and the director general for Latin American affairs at the ministry in the Spanish capital Madrid. The statement did not say how soon the agreement would come into force.

JAMAICA

SEAGA SEEKS TRADE LINKS WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FL191331 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Jamaica may forge trading links with the Dominican Republic although that country's application for admission as observer in Caricom has not yet been decided. This was stated yesterday by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon Edward Seaga, as he spoke at the official opening of the National Industrial Development Company Limited complex on Marcus Garvey Drive in Kingston. He said that a recent study of the Dominican Republic's potential as a trading partner had shown a complementarity between the Jamaican industrial sector and that of the Dominican Republic.

Earlier, the Prime Minister noted that Caricom as a net foreign exchange market was too small, with a population of approximately 4 million. The Dominican Republic has a population of over 5 million, with a Gross National Product of $11 billion which was twice the Gross Domestic Product of Jamaica. The GDP of the Dominican Republic was similar to the entire GDP of the Caricom region.

In one single act, Mr Seaga said, the admission of the Dominican Republic to Caricom would double the size of the market. However, there were a number of countries which did not agree to the Dominican Republic's admission - for political reasons. It was his view that these countries were using this as a lever to gain admission for Suriname even though the that country had recently undergone transformation from a democratic state to a Marxist one.

The admission of Suriname would suit the Marxists in the region, Mr Seaga said.

Bearing in mind that Jamaica's interest could not await the decision of Caricom on the matter of the admission ofthe Dominican Republic, the Prime Minister said he has given notice of Jamaica's intention to pursue discussions with the Dominican Republic with regard to establishing a mutually beneficial trading relationships with that country.

Mr Seaga said that products which have a high profile in Jamaica's industries are low in the Dominican Republic's profile and vice versa. He pointed to food-processing which occupies some 60 percent of the Dominican Republic's production while in Jamaica it amounted to a mere 16 percent. The local garment industry which occupies a significant portion of this country's production has a low profile in the Dominican Republic.

The Government, Mr Seaga announced, intended to take steps to establish the political relationship necessary before getting down to interchange on business. He also said that preliminary discussions were held with the President of the Dominican Republic, Senor Jorge Blanco, last year on the subject.

DAILY RAPS GRENADA'S BISHOP OVER 'CRUDE' REMARKS

FL191411 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Jul 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Bishop Out of Step"]

[Text] Something about the venom of Mr Bishop's retaliation to our own Prime Minister's rather general remarks about the need for the observation of human rights in the British Caribbean confirms Mr Seaga's view that ideological pluralism as practised in the region should not be a cloak for alien ideologies which deprive people of their rights.

Without calling names, Mr Seaga, quite properly in our view, pointed once again to the danger to democracy in nurturing regimes of a totalitarian nature with our borders. He warned, not for the first time, that regimes which did not have the legitimacy of being democratically elected might possible constitute a threat to the freedom-loving nations who make up the Caribbean Community.

There is an old and tried Jamaican axiom which, like all truisms, has the force of long usage. It says, in paraphrase, that when one throws a stone into a pigsty, the pig which squeals is the one it has hit. Mr Bishop no doubt felt the force of Mr Seaga's remarks.

But while Mr Seaga placed his remarks on the highest plane of statesmanlike observation, with the overall good of CARICOM being his objective, Mr Bishop sought to bring the discussion down to the pigsty level, with crude personal remarks directed to Mr Seaga.

We would hope that Mr Bishop, despite the leniency of his Caricom colleagues towards him will not forget that he has yet to establish the legitimacy of his leadership in Grenada, attained by him at the point of the gun rather than through the ballot box. His much-stated promise to return his country to true democracy by the holding of free elections is still a promise to be fulfilled.

Instead of indulging in the sort of personal abuse and vituperation to which he resorted -- including such libellous statements as his allegations of the Jamaica Labour party and of the Police Force of Jamaica committing murder -- Mr Bishop might do well to examine his own situation at home and see whether, in fact, the complaints concerning abuse of human rights made by Mr Seaga (and others) are not, indeed, justified.

When persons are held in prison without trial, when persons are deprived of their liberty on the pretext that they are enemies of the State, when such persons are denied the basic human right of charge and trial, when independent newspapers are closed down and their shareholders thrown in jail, then there is no question that human rights are abrogated in such a country. Mr Bishop's Grenada of today stands very much in this category, and no amount of calumny and sour undergraduate behaviour on his part will absolve him from this charge.

Mr Bishop's approach to Caricom and to Mr Seaga, like his attitude to the human rights of his own people, shows that he is out of step with the aims of the Caribbean peoples. It is time that he grows up.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

SIMMONDS WELCOMES U.S. CONGRESS' APPRVAL OF CBI

FL181811 Bridgetown CANA in English 1539 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, July 17, CANA -- St Kitts-Nevis Premier Kennedy Simmonds today welcomed the news that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) a trade and aid package for Caribbean and Central American Countries -- had been approved by the American Congress.

He said the CBI "will add a new dimension to the variety of developmental approaches that must be taken throughout the region."

Premier Simmonds added: "It (the CBI) is of particular importance to us in the so-called Lesser Developed Countries because if we are not able to provide the necessary infrastructure, we would not be able to attract that investment which would assist us to improve trading and industry across the region."

President Reagan's package cleared the U.S. Congress last Thursday, nearly a year and a half after it had been proposed.

It grants duty-free import treatment for 12 years to several Caribbean Basin goods, excluding leather and textiles.

It is also designed to boost the tourist business in the Caribbean by granting personal income tax deductions to Americans who attend business conventions held there.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS ASSESSES CARICOM SUMMIT

FL181749 Bridgetown CANA in English 2249 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 16, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers has expressed fears that ideological differences in the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom), which now has two socialist states among its traditional pro-western membership, could hamper the movements progress.

He told a news conference assessing the just-concluded 10th anniversary Caricom summit held here that the view was his own and not necessarily that of his government.

Chambers said he got the impression that the ideological differences now manifest in the region, could, if not properly handled retard the progress of Caricom.

"By that I mean any number of (Caricom) matters you may think about which would normally be settled by consensus without argument or even discussion, are now becoming contentious. If X says something, then it must be examined microscopically by Y because X said it. In the final analysis, this is not going to help the regional integration movement," he said.

Chambers said that kind of behaviour was in evidence when the summit discussed proposals for widening the movement to include the Dominican Republic and Suriname, an issue that has been shelved for the next summit in the Bahamas next July.

This was taken as a reference to an ideological wrangel at the summit between pro-western Jamaica and left-leaning Grenada over which other regional states should secure closer ties with Caricom.

Jamaica backed an application from the Dominican Republic but did not favour Suriname, while Grenada backed the socialist oriented Suriname and not the Spanish-speaking Dominican Republic. Decision making at this level in Caricom requires unanimity.

The Trinidad and Tobago leader siad that the plan for regional integration as conceived by his late predecessor, Dr Eric Williams, would have included Cuba, Puerto Rico, Belize, Suriname, Haiti and Santo Domingo, among others.

On his relations with Prime Minister of Grenada Maurice Bishop, Mr Chambers said that a private conversation he had with the Grenadian leader could be very far-reaching.

He declined to say what was discussed, but added that he believed that discussion was the only way by which Mr Bishop "could be persuaded to do what you would like to see him do."

Bishop came to power in a March 1979 coup and since then his regime has been under pressure from several countries in the region as well as the United States to hold free and fair elections to return the country to an accepted form of democracy.

Said Mr Chambers: "I had a very interesting conversation with Mr Bishop. It was informal, but we both recognised it was a sort of position I was representing to him, and that arose out of my concern for the apparent difficulty which ideological pluralism might be causing."

He added: "I had a very interesting conversation with him which I would much like to follow up in my own way in my own time, which might be beneficial to everybody."